THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 75. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 70TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc., T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

GOLD.

The War in Wall Street Yesterday.

Boutwell Bursts the Gold Ring—Waterloo Defeat of the Gamblers—Terrific Scenes in the Brokers' Board—Millions Lost and Won—The Wreck.

Below we give the description of the great war between the "bulls" and "bears" in New York yesterday, as reported in the morning journals of that city:—

From the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.

Nothing in the history of monetary affairs can compare with the wild commotion of yesterday. Night at last came down, and closed as furious a financial battle as was ever witnessed. It was the Bull Run of the stock campaign—the utter rout, wreck, and ruin of thousands. The story of yesterday will be remembered for years. From very exhaustion, both victors and the conquered laid down together on the field of contest.

The lights among the camps of the foemen, at midnight, flickered over busy fingers figuring losses, pale faces computing balances, and crippled men binding up their bruised accounts with balsam of hope and expediency. The to-morrow was looked for with anxiety by thousands, with pleasure by a score; for on that to-morrow hinges the mighty issues of finance. If compacts made regularly are fulfilled, the swollen current will run peacefully; if not, breaking over banks and all opposition, it will carry havoc and confusion.

How the Market Opened.

The Gold market opened tremulously. Anxiety and fear were upon every face, and the operators were like chaff in the wind. Every breath blew them from side to side, and each eddying gust caught them up and tossed them into the whirlpool that drew down into its dark depths all who stepped within its influence. The market opened at 150 probably, and rose hurriedly to 60, and to 63, and in ten minutes fell 20 cents. There was a constant click of instruments, and even the poor wires became exhausted at noon and stopped for a moment's rest. There was a vigorous dash made early in the morning by the "gold clique," who came up every time solidly and squarely, buying millions more of gold than there was in the market, and taking all that they could reach. Consternation and despair seized the bears, and in the midst of the furious din, above the roar and tumult was heard the voice of Albert Speyer, a prominent broker, "I want one million of gold at 160." The price was then 135. Again up rose the bullion; yet few dared to take Mr. Speyer at his word. A feeling of distrust deterred speculation, and many turned away from offers that would have made them fortunes if the contracts had been honestly kept. New street was thronged, a tumultuous sea of excited men surged through it, shouting and carrying on excited conversation. The merchant suffering keenly from the confusion in the Exchange market, watched the fluttering indicator in despair. Business of nearly all kinds became suddenly stagnant, and all classes and professions mingled in the throng in Gold Room and on sidewalk. An itinerant peddler, with a toy bull that tossed its horns and bellowed gruffly in one hand, and a growling bear in the other, found plenty of customers in the rival forces who struggled for the mastery in the market, and many placed the miniature beasts in prominent positions in their offices, to prove that they had not deserted their favorites in this trying hour.

The Thunderbolt in the Gold Room.

In the Gold Room, just before the rumor of the despatch from Washington which caused the bulls to lower horns and quit the contested field, no pen can do the subject justice. In the various offices flanking the street exciting scenes were taking place. Margins that had disappeared in the tempest were battled for by those who contended that the brokers were deceiving them, and brokers in vain endeavored to compel customers to make good their losses. Harsh words passed between men usually calm, and excitement and anxiety kept pace with the pulse of the gold barometer. The fury was at its highest point. The bulls seemed more firmly united than ever. Speyer's advance too far into the enemy's lines broke confidence in his leadership. There was a waver, a flutter along the lines, and then the rumor came that the Government had ordered Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. to sell thirteen millions of gold. It fell like a thunderbolt into the ranks of the "clique." Men bowed before the storm like reeds in a gale; right and left the wounded fell, and down to 130 went the market. All through this excitement, from the very first, many have believed that united with the Erie ring were the pet lambs of the Tammany organization, and scattered here and there along the street were men of prominence in the Democratic party; aldermen and councilmen bespattered the marble floor with tobacco juice; deputy-sheriffs without number leaned in convenient doorways; Congressmen and Assemblymen were in earnest conclave: and the redoubtable James Fisk, Jr., and John Morrissey exchanged cordial greetings on the curostone.

The Panic.

The thunderbolt fell. The Government, with a strong arm, thrust itself between the contending forces, and in an instant struck a blow that paralyzed them. For an hour there came a calm—the blow staggered all; but the rest was merely to recover, and then the excitement began again, but in another shape. Directly opposite the Stock Exchange is the office of Smith, Gould & Martin, who were said to be the leaders of the gold clique. Rumor also had it that the firm of William Heath & Co. were employed by Messrs. Smith, Gould & Co. to distribute the orders for the purchase of the gold. At 2 o'clock, as if by mutual understanding, both offices were besieged by men clamoring to be paid the differences on their sales. At noon, James Fisk, Jr., and William Belden, who were said to have been the chief movers in this panic, left the street together in a carriage, and this trivial circumstance in itself was magnified into an important event, directly bearing on the events of the hour. At Smith, Gould & Martin's office Mr. Smith appeared and stated to the excited throng that owing to the immense business of the day, and the consequent delays in the Gold Exchange Bank, they were obliged to refuse to transact business for the day, but would pay all their liabilities in the morning. The clamorous crowd of brokers were not to be put off, and two deputy-sheriffs appeared at the door and guarded it on the inside.

Brokers' Clerks Slash Each Other.

At that moment a clerk of Smith, Gould & Martin, by the name of Benjamin F. Armstrong, who was keeping back the crowd from without, was struck in the face by Herman A. Cruger, a clerk for another firm, who was attempting to get in at the door. Armstrong retaliated, giving Cruger a powerful blow in the face, and out poured the first blood of the Broad street war. The crowd now swelled to thousands, and the belligerents were collared by policemen, who hurried them away. Threats of vengeance against Fisk and Gould were freely uttered, and matters looked serious, when Rufus Hatch, of No. 19 Broad street, leaping upon a railing, said, "I will bet one thousand dollars to one that this house will pay every dollar." This was received with a slight cheer, and the crowd, as if half ashamed, drew back, and the pressure at the door increased. Both of the parties who were engaged in the fight at the door were taken to the Second Precinct Station-House by Officer Gilbert. Fortunately for them the Sergeant was disposed to be lenient with them, and an elderly gentleman who went into the station-house with the culprits, quietly pleaded their cause by stating that the day had been one of intense excitement in the street; no one scarcely knew what he was about.

The Death Struggle of the Bulls.

From the Sun.

The bulls had gone into the fight fully prepared to take from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. So asserts one of their clique. They had not taken $7,000,000 when they heard of Secretary Boutwell's action. The rapidity of the movements and the magnetic influence of the Gold Room were too much for them. Their heads became giddy, and in a twinkling they lost control of the market. The $4,000,000 threat of Boutwell was but a flea bite, but they were fearful that his movement was a preconcerted one, and that $20,000,000 would be thrown upon them, if necessary, to crush the market. It was not until the rate grounded at 140 that they rallied. It was nearly noon. Gold again began to mount the stairs. It sprang from 140 to 150 at a single jump. The bears acted as if a flash of lightning had passed through the room. Bedlam again broke loose. The room was filled with shrieks and curses. In another jump the metal struck 160. At this point, Duncan, Sherman & Co. let the bulls have a large amount, and they took it in seeming confidence.

The Waterloo.

Again came the Washington rumor, and this time, it was said, direct from the Special Treasury Agent in this city. It was asserted that Grant had ordered Boutwell to sell the gold, and that he would order him to sell $50,000,000 if necessary. Away went the market in another grand crash, and never recovered until it touched 133. In the street it went lower. The bulls were ruined. Men were maddened. Speyers grew crazy. His eyes seem fixed in despair. He spoke to his friends in a husky voice, and rushed about the little fountain as if in terror. At length he raised his hand, and shouted hoarsely to the heated struggling mass below him. This extraordinary spectacle nearly silenced the operators. In a few words Speyers accused some unknown person of an attempt to assassinate him. "He is after me now with a big knife," shrieked Mr. Speyers. "Look, look!" he continued, "don't you see the knife?" As it was evident he was crazed, he was placed in a carriage by his friends and sent home. Mr. Speyers was not the only one made momentarily crazy. One of the members of the Board informed the *Sun* reporter that under the undue excitement he felt his mind giving way, and took a Madison avenue stage up Broadway as far as Canal street, to recover his balance.

The Principals.

Among the individuals and firms reported as engaged in the combination to enhance the price of gold are:—

William S. Woodward, who is reputed to be the manager in themovement.
Marvin Brothers.
Smith, Gould & Martin.
Jay Gould.
William M. Tweed.
James Fisk, Jr.
Peter B. Sweeny.
Arthur Kimber, agent for Stern Brothers, of London, and Lockwood & Co.
Among

The Brokers

engaged in operating for the clique above named were:—

Dakin, Gillespie & Co.,
Belden & Co.,
William Heath & Co.,
E. K. Willard,
Chapin, Bowen & Day,
A. Speyers,
Chase, McClure & Co.,
S. Waller.

After the Battle.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel presented an animated scene last night from 8 till 11 o'clock, the spacious corridors, reading-room, and bar-room being crowded with the demoralized fragments of the great armies that contended so fiercely and desperately in Wall street throughout the day. There were no transactions either in stocks or gold, everybody seeming to be suspicious of everybody else, and a general lack of confidence prevailing. The crowd surged and pressed, and separated into knots, and discussed the exciting events of the day, and predicted what would occur on the morrow, and laughed or groaned as they represented the victors or the vanquished, and told wonderful stories, and explained how it all happened, and generally made itself miserable or happy, as it was disposed.

The Lame Ducks.

To sum up the rumors that prevailed, if they are to be trusted, the following well-known and heavy houses were forced to succumb to the pressure during the day and suspend business:—Messrs. Belden & Co., William Heath & Co., Chase, McClure & Co., Dakin & Co., Ward & Co., Smith, Gould & Martin, Albert Speyers & Co., and a host of smaller fry firms whose names were not deemed worthy of mention among the giants. Others will certainly be added to the number to-day.

A Slippery Customer.

A story prevailed that Belden, early in the afternoon, found himself in possession of gold checks to the amount of $12,000,000, which he succeeded in converting into certificates, and then decamped, leaving his firm to suspend.

Up in a Balloon.

The suspension of William Heath & Co. was generally considered to be final and irretrievable. They were stuck for large amounts of gold at the highest figure, the break leaving them high and dry.

Pluck to the Last.

Smith, Gould & Martin were among the first to suspend during the afternoon, and they immediately caused it to be announced that they merely stopped business because of the impossibility of procuring prompt settlements at the Clearing House. The rumor prevailed last night that they had already resumed, and would be found to-day, as heretofore, among the most active operators.

Jim Fisk Repudiates one of His Agents.

Mr. Speyers, of Albert Speyers & Co., whose misfortune is noticed elsewhere, is reported to be repudiated by Fisk, who declines to father his enormous and wild operations, claiming that he never authorized him to operate on his (Fisk's) account.

The Admiral Under Protection.

It was currently reported that throughout the excitement Admiral Fisk was guarded in his office by the Sheriff and six deputies to prevent, any possible incursion of the numerous victims of his wild schemes. Neither he nor any of his principal operators or associates were visible last night.

The Failures Reported.

Among the failures reported last evening were:—

Smith, Gould & Martin.
William Heath & Co.
Albert Speyers & Co.
Chase, McClure & Co.
Galway, Hunter & Co.
P. H. Williams, Jr., & Co.
Pearl & Co.
S. M. Waller.
E. K. Willard.
William Belden & Co.
F. Grimbernat & Co.
Underhill & Haven.
Dorning & Boocock.

It is but just to state that some of these houses claim that they will be able to adjust their affairs shortly.

$600,000.

The Alleged Defalcation of Collector Steedman.

From the New Orleans Picayune of Tuesday morning.

Suit has been entered in the United States Circuit Court by Acting United States District Attorney J. W. Gurley against General James B. Steedman, ex-Internal Revenue Collector for the First district of Louisiana, and his sureties, William S. Grant, J. F. Coyle, Madison Sweetsir, Francis J. Herron, Hugh M. Cook, Joaquin Viosca, Ed. Rigney, and Samuel Torrey, for an alleged defalcation of $614,754 95.

Petitioners aver that James B. Steedman has altogether failed to comply with the terms and conditions of his bond, and particularly in this:—That he did not truly and faithfully execute and discharge all the duties of his office according to law; that he did not fully account for and pay over to the United States, in compliance with the orders and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which came into his hands or possession; and they declare that the accounts of the said James B. Steedman, as collector of taxes, were adjusted by the proper officers of the Treasury of the United States on the 14th of May, 1869, and a balance was found to be due and owing by him to the United States of $614,754 95, as appears by reference to the duly certified copies of said accounts and adjustments.

The petitioners further aver that by reason of the breaches of the conditions of the bond, the same has been forfeited, and the amount of the penalty thereof is due to petitioners by the obligors thereof.

They therefore pray that James B. Steedman and his bondmen be cited, and that after due proceedings petitioners have judgment against them in *solido* for the sum of $160,000, with five per cent. interest from 14th May, 1869, until paid, and against James B. Steedman for the further sum of $614,754 95, with five per cent. interest from 14th May, 1869, until paid, and costs of suit.

Inadequate Salaries.

Says the New York *Post* editorially, after announcing the report of Secretary Cox's intended resignation:—

The American people may well ask themselves whether they are paying just remuneration to those who perform the onerous hum-drum duties of the departments. The position of Secretary at best is a troublesome one. The incumbent has to perform very much laborious work which is never known or appreciated by the public. We hear that two or three of the present Secretaries have been compelled to toil from early morn till night, one of them having averaged fourteen hours daily since he was called to Washington.

The pay of a Secretary is $8000 per annum. There are few men of such prominence as to be designated for the Cabinet who could not earn a much larger sum than this in the practice of their profession. General Cox, for example, would doubtless derive, without difficulty, an annual income of $20,000 at the Cincinnati bar. While the expenses of living have increased three or four fold, while $1000 will not go much further to a man having to rent a house and support a family than would $300 a few years ago, the pay of the Secretaries has remained stationary. These facts are certainly deserving of the attention of Congressmen, who have so frequently resorted to means for increasing the amount of their own stipends.

THE REVOLUTION.

Spain Talks and Cuba Fights—The Perils of Americans in Havana—Numerical Strength of the Opposing Armies.

From long letters forwarded from Havana on the 17th inst., we make the following extracts:—

The Public Streets.

It is almost worth a life for an American to go into the streets alone. None do go out alone. Again it is reported that Mr. Plumb, in consequence of a long cipher despatch, received day before yesterday, has directed the archives of the Consul-Generalship to be compactly packed, and that he will call a meeting of all subjects of the United States to-morrow or next day.

The Numerical Strength

of the two armies stands about as follows:—Spain has 6000 regulars on the island. She has sent 27,000 men here since October, 1868. The army reports show a loss by battle, prisoners, and ravages of yellow fever, and cholera of 21,000 men; 65,000 volunteers have been armed during the same time; 15,000 of them have succumbed to disease and vicissitudes of war. There are then about 59,000 men fighting for Spain. The number of Cubans who have arms is 28,500 men. Yet if we accepted the reports of battles which Spanish officials make, there would be, I find on examination, about 65,000 Cubans under arms.

Cubans Quitting Havana.

This capital, before the revolt of Yara, claimed 260,000 inhabitants. There are now, at the very outside figure, no more than 80,000 people here. Thousands of Spanish merchants and traders have fled to Spain. Thousandsof wealthy Cubans have gone to New York, New Orleans, Mexico, and Europe, while very many thousands of Cubans have drifted into the interior to join the Cuban army. Not only have men gone, but at least 15,000 ladies have also left Havana for different towns of the interior. It is estimated that there are now 10,000 empty houses in this city.

More Troops from Spain.

Cable despatches were received here yesterday telling the authorities to hold the seaports, and take no risks in the interior until reinforcements arrive from Spain; that 25,000 men are to be sent to Cuba at the rate of 4000 weekly, and that the first 4000 had sailed on two of Lopez & Co.'s largest steamers from Barcelona. The directors of the Spanish Bank, it is said, received a telegram from Madrid, saying that all parties—Carlists, Bourbons, Isabelites—all clans and classes, demanded that the Regency shall save Cuba at all hazards.

Expeditions and Arms from our Southern Coast—Florida Steamers Aiding the Patriots.

An expedition under General Ramon de Castro left Cedar Key on the 16th instant for the Central Department of Cuba. It consisted of 375 ex-Confederates, eighty of whom were of the Macon expedition, which was betrayed by Strohecker. There were 8000 muskets landed at Cedar Key by the steamer Mary, which plies between this port and Mobile, and some munitions.

Another line of steamers runs between Cedar Key and Fernandina. This line has also taken arms and munitions to Cedar Key. A large expedition, report says 1200 strong, was to have sailed from there for Cuba on the 29th, by the ex-blockade-runner Lillian, and a steamer fitted out at Mobile for privateer service; but two Spanish spies found arms on board the Mary on her passage from Mobile to Cedar Key on the 15th inst. The managed to throw one box of arms overboard. The captain of the Mary returned to Mobile to put the Spaniards on shore; which done, he steamed for Cedar Key with all possible haste, to advise the filibusters rendezvousing there of their possible apprehension if they did not get away. General de Castro consulted with the captain of the Lillian, and the result was that they determined to make sure of what men they had by embarking at once for Cuba. They shipped what arms and munitions they had by the Lillian. She carried but one gun, a 24-pounder, longe range. A complete armament for her, as well as for another steamer, was to have arrived with the steamer due at Cedar Key from New Orleans yesterday.

The Spanish Gunboats Building in New York and Mystic, Conn.

The New York *Times* publishes the following relative to the progress of work on the Spanish gunboats:—

The fifteen vessels already in port are so far advanced toward completion that they are now all lying at the extensive docks of the Delamater Iron Works, at the foot of Thirteenth street, North river, for the purpose of receiving their machinery and rigging. This work is now being rapidly pushed by the contractors, and the result is noticeable each succeeding day, so fast does the entire work proceed.

The remaining fifteen vessels still remain at Mystic, Conn., in the hands of the shipbuilders. Their hulls are finished and in the water, but the joiner work upon them has been only recently commenced, consequently they do not present a very forward appearance. They have as yet no masts, spars, rigging, machinery, or gun-carriage fittings, and it is believed by those who have a practical knowledge of naval construction, that it will take at least six weeks before the joiner work alone can be completed, and the time necessary for their final completion for sea service is fixed at over three months. The work is, however, being pushed rapidly upon all the vessels, by order of the Spanish officer there stationed, and every man that can be advantageously employed has recently been put to work, the scene of operation at the yards being an interesting and bustling one. The other half of the fleet, as has already been stated, is now at the Delamater Works, in this city, receiving the finishing touches preparatory to the departure for their proposed scene of action. Beside the one already making trial trips, fourteen are now having their machinery and boilers put in, though the joiner work is still in an unfinished state. They are, however, in so forward a condition, speaking in a general sense, that it will only require from twenty to twenty-five days to place the entire batch in instant readiness for sea. These final preparations are being executed under the immediate eye of Captain Arragon and his Lieutenant, who narrowly scan each and every detail, and are evidently men who have a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and equipment.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Appointment of a Revenue Supervisor.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Boutwell has appointed C. C. Esty, of Framingham, Revenue Supervisor for the district of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Monster Charity Concert.

The Boston Roman Catholics will have a monster concert in the Coliseum to-morrow, in aid of a charitable object.

The Boston Banks.

The October dividends of the Boston banks will show very satisfactory rates.

Run Ashore.

The steamer William Harrison ran on the rocks in the harbor yesterday, during the fog, and leaked so badly that she was run ashore. Her passengers were all safely rescued.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Attempted Escape by an Imprisoned Government Defaulter.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 25.—Thomas, of the Paymaster's Department, now in confinement for the embezzlement of Government funds, and whose trial before a general court-martial was set for Monday week, nearly escaped from confinement the day before yesterday. He was accustomed to appear only in his shirt sleeves, and having been furnished with a new suit unknown to the guard, he contrived to escape from confinement unnoticed, but was retaken just as his liberty seemed secured. Five hundred dollars were found on his person, which will go towards repaying his fraudulent abstractions.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 25—11 A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher. Uplands, 12¼d.; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales yesterday amounted to 19,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 25—A. M. — Linseed Oil, £31 8s. Tallow, 47s. 3d.@47s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.@62s. 9d.

LONDON, Sept. 25—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92¾@92¾. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 83; of 1867, 83; 10-40s, 75¾. Erie, 26¾; Illinois Central, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅛.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FINANCIAL CRASH.

The Excitement in New York Unabated—Defeated Brokers Paying Up—The Gold Board Closed until Monday—Butterfield Refuses to Delay the Sale of Government Gold—Condition of Affairs This Morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Day After the Battle.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—This being the day after the battle, everything in the vicinity of the field of conflict wears an aspect of quietness. Like an army whose force has been expended, the participators in yesterday's exciting episode are indisposed to say much in regard to their affairs. Hundreds of visitors are attracted to the scene, and view it with about the same curiosity as is generally evinced at Gettysburg, Antietam, or Appomattox.

The Brokers all in Doubt.

The brokers have been working all night getting up their accounts and endeavoring to ascertain how they stand. Many of them will come out of the wreck better than expected. Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. announce that they are sound, but cannot settle until the Clearing House makes deliveries. It holds fifteen millions cash gold and eighty millions currency. In consequence of the enormous business, they say deliveries cannot be made before Monday, until which time no one can tell his own position or that of others.

The Gold Board Reassembles.

On assembling of the Board at 10 o'clock the room was crowded to excess, and amid great excitement the following resolution was offered and carried:—

"*Resolved*, That the Board adjourn until Monday; that no transactions of to-day will be recognized; that a committee of three be appointed to solicit Mr. Butterfield, the Assistant Treasurer, to postpone the sale of gold until some future day."

And Adjourns till Monday.

After the passage of the resolution the crowd in the room broke, and went into the street, where they are now earnestly engaged in discussing the events of the past two days.

The Quotations this Morning.

Gold was quoted on the street this morning at 132, 130, and 128, but these quotations cannot be relied upon.

Clearances Behindhand.

The Clearing House has not yet finished up the business of Friday, so that even on Monday business will be considerably behind hand.

Lost $90,000.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Gold Exchange Bank refuses to receive any statement.

Crugers H. Oakley, who bought 3,000,000 dollars yesterday at 162½, gave check for it this morning, losing $90,000.

Sound.

Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. are reported sound, and prominent bankers express confidence in them. They have three millions over their liabilities.

The Market This Morning.

Altogether the feeling is better than was to have been expected. Bonds at London are quoted at 83¾, which aids in steadying our market. No gold quotations.

Butterfield Not to Postpone.

The Assistant Treasurer has determined not to postpone the sale of gold. The following is posted on the Sub-Treasury bulletin:—

"No awards for gold will be made until the bids are telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The purchase of bonds will not exceed the proceeds of the sale of gold. Both will be dependent upon the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury by telegraph."

No Street Quotations.

There are no street quotations for gold. Trevor, Colgate & Co. say they will buy gold at 33 and sell at 36 over the counter.

Stocks firm and quiet at 2 per cent. Better all round. Money strong; scarcely quotable.

DISASTER.

Four Ladies are Carried Over Niagara Falls in a Carriage—One is Instantly Killed, and Another Fatally Injured.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A most melancholy accident occurred on the Canada shore of the Niagara River, in the vicinity of the Falls, about noon. A party consisting of one gentleman and four ladies, all belonging in Providence, R. I., stopped over here while on their way home from Buffalo, and after viewing the sights on this side crossed over on the Canada side. While their carriage was passing the curve opposite the precipice in front of the Clifton House the horses became unmanageable, and, as it was evident they would go over the bank, the driver and Mr. Tillinghast, the Providence gentleman, jumped off the seat and escaped with slight injury, the horses and carriage, together with the four ladies, went down the bank, however, a distance of some fifty feet. Mrs. Mahala Smith, one of the party, was horribly mangled and instantly killed, and Miss Mary Ann Ballou was so dangerously injured that she cannot possibly recover. Mrs. Tillinghast and a Mrs. Fisher were badly bruised, but their wounds are not dangerous. The body of Mrs. Smith will be forwarded to Rhode Island to-morrow, and the injured parties will be cared for at the Spencer House, on the American side. The accident happened while an inquest was being held on the body of a man who committed suicide at the same place a day or two previous. There are rumors rife about the carelessness of the driver, and there is, of course, corresponding indignation. An inquest will be held to-day.

The Minnesota Freshet—Great Destruction of Property.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 25.—The terrible rain during the week has caused an unprecedented rise in all the rivers and creeks in the State, rendering the roads impassable, and carrying away all the bridges in Goose and Rush creeks, and on the Yellow and Trade rivers. The river is still rising at this point, and in addition to the 15,000,000 feet of logs previously lost, the giving way of the Anoka boom swept away 6,000,000 more. About half were saved in the booms at St. Anthony.

A portion of the logs belonging to the board of construction, held by the ooom near Nicolet landing, were also carried out. The damage to the improvements on the apron of the falls, going on here, has been greatly overestimated. The work that has been done is mainly in the removal of rocks, and no damage of consequence has ensued. A few cabin ropes and derricks have been carried away, but the greatest damage suffered is in the delay of the work. At Anoka the water still threatens considerable damage. The river bank has been washed away about thirty feet, and the Kimball House, the principal hotel there, is in great danger of being undermined.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Gold Excitement in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—There was a rush on the banks here to-day for gold telegraphic transfers, in consequence of the advance in gold at New York. The banks refused to sell at any price. There is no truth in the report which was circulated here, and may have been sent East, that the Bank of California furnished funds to parties for the purpose of controlling the election of officers of the Pacific Mail companies.

Jewish Immigration.

The Israelites of this city have organized an immigration society for the purpose of aiding persons of their faith in Europe to come to this country.

Banking Affairs.

The London and San Francisco Bank, of which ex-Senator M. S. Latham is manager, has drawn on London for $1,500,000 of the $2,500,000 recently added to its previous capital of $1,000,000, all in gold.

The San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Flour is quiet and unchanged. Sales of good shipping wheat at $1 55. Legal-tenders closed at 75.

FROM THE WEST.

A Colored Swindler Lynched by Colored Men

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—A negro named Jim Johnson was lynched yesterday afternoon, near Collinsville, by a band of colored men whom he had swindled out of bounties.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Sept. 25, 1869.

The terrible fray on Wall street yesterday has had one good effect, at least in wiping out of existence a swarm of petty speculators on the "bull" side, whose aim seems to have been excitement. But as the mist of battle dissipates, it is feared that the field will be found strewn with corpses who have been counted giants in Wall street. Reports reach us every hour, giving an insight into the results of the terrible disaster. Nor is our own city scatheless. Our heavy men are proverbially cautious, but the tornado yesterday carried many off their legs, and though some few have made money, the majority have only bought loss or ruin. We know of one of our shrewdest merchants whose loss yesterday foots up over $110,000. He can weather the storm, but others will sink, and count their ruin from yesterday.

The Gold Board of New York opened as usual this morning, but no sales were effected, and further proceedings were postponed until Monday. This will afford the operators an opportunity of counting their gains and loses, and give the outsiders a chance of viewing the field and counting the dead and wounded. A report says that on the streets there were bids this morning at 128. In our city this morning efforts were made by some brokers to fill orders at 132, but holders held off for 136, so that sales were not effected to any amount. It is very difficult to buy gold anywhere.

It may be stated that a committee is reported to have called upon General Butterfield this morning to request the adjournment of the Government sale of gold which was to take place to-day at noon. There was a reason for this request in the fact that the Gold Room was closed. The answer of the Assistant Treasurer is not reported, but inasmuch as there are no buyers, the attempt to sell would only "bear" the market, and cause loss to the Treasury. In Boston, this morning, gold is quoted at 134. At our Stock Board to-day the face of the gold indicator was significantly covered with the emblematic death's head and cross-bones. Not a bad idea.

There was a firmer feeling in the stock market this morning and more activity. Pennsylvania 6s, second series, sold at 106; City 6s were unchanged; 97 was bid for the old and 101 for the new issues; Lehigh gold loan sold at 96¾.

Reading Railroad was in good demand and sold up to 48¾, b. o., closing, however, at 47¾. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 56; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½; and Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad at 36; 37¾ was bid for Catawissa Railroad preferred and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal shares were quiet; Lehigh Navigation sold at 36. In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks nothing was done.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s 2 sc.....	106	200 sh Reading.....	47⅛
$500 Leh gold 1.....	98	200 do ..18.b30.	47⅛
$3000 do.....	96¾	200 do.....c.47-31	
80 sh E Pa R.....	36	100 do.....c.	47⅛
25 sh Leh N Stk...	36	200 do .....18.	47⅛
62 sh Leh Val R.	56⅛	200 do.85wn&t.	47⅛
6 sh Penna RR..	56½	500 do.....c.	47⅛

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120@121; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅛@122⅛; do., 1864, 120@120½; do., 1865, 120½@121; do., July, 1865, 118⅛@119; do. do., 1867, 118⅛@119; do., 1868, 118⅛@119; 10-40s, 108⅜@109; 6s, 108⅛@109; Gold—no quotation.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120@121; do. 1862, 121⅜@122⅛; do. 1864, 120@120½; do. 1865, 120½@121; do. 1865, new, 118⅜@119; do. 1867, do. 118⅛@118⅜; do. 1868, do., 118⅛@119; 10-40s, 109@109½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅜@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 130@135.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25.—The Flour market is a little more active and prices steady. The demand, however, is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 1300 barrels at $5 25@5 62½ for superfine, $5 50@6 25 for extras, $6 50@7 75 for Northwestern extra family, $6 25@7 25 for Pennsylvania do. do., $6 75@7 75 for Ohio do. do., and $8@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is at $6 25@6 37½ ₱ bbl.

The Wheat market is depressed, and the volume of business is light; sales of Western and Pennsylvania red at $1 48@1 50 ₱ bush. Rye is unchanged; 1000 bushels Western sold at $1 11. Corn is inactive and prices have a downward tendency; sales of yellow at $1 16@1 18, and $1 11 for high Western mixed. Oats are in fair demand, and 4000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 64@65c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady at $7 50@7 87½ ₱ 64 lbs.; a lot of 100 bags was taken for export. Timothy sells in lots at $4 62@4 75; and Flaxseed at $3 55.

Whisky—80 barrels wood-bound Western sold at $1 27½.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Cleared, ship Akbar, for New York; ship Alpine, for Liverpool, with 31,000 sacks of wheat; barque Parsee, for Hong Kong, with breadstuffs.

Sailed, ship Keoloaau, for Liverpool; barque Dirige, for Liverpool; ship Grace Darling, for Baker's Island via Honolulu.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 24—Evening.—Ship Tuscarora from Philadelphia for Liverpool, came down last night in tow of tug America, and remains at anchor below the Breakwater. Schrs Carrie Holmes, from Alexandria for New York; L. H. Hopkins, from Norfolk for do.; D. L. Sturgess, do.; C. S. Hubbard, from Richmond for do.; R. H. Jones, do.; C. E. Paige, from Baltimore for Boston; H. L. Wood, from Warwick, Va., for New York

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

LIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

For several months past the mails have been burdened with reports of outrages by organized gangs of thieves and murderers in North Carolina. Horses and mules have been run off from the farms of the freedmen and white Republicans, dwellings have been pillaged, houses have been burned, and numbers of men have been shot down by the roadside, or otherwise deliberately murdered. The Democratic papers at the North have affected to disbelieve the stories, or at any rate to deny that the crimes were committed by a secret organization. So earnestly, however, have the State authorities pursued the desperadoes, that twenty have been captured, many more have turned State's evidence, and in a preliminary examination of the prisoners at Newberne the secrets of the league have been so clearly exposed that no doubt of its character and purposes can any longer be entertained. It seems that last January five colored men and one white man, confined in the Lenoir county jail at Kingston on charge of desecrating a grave-yard, were taken out and shot by a company of regulators, and their bodies thrown into the Neuse river. A special officer was appointed by Governor Holden to trace out the perpetrators of these murders, and at the same time to detect the band of outlaws who had long infested Lenoir and the adjacent counties. For a long time his efforts were unavailing. The citizens were terrified into silence, and the local magistrates were afraid to render any assistance. Sheriff Colgrove, of Lenoir, who had caused the arrest of one Hines, a member of the band, was murdered. Several negroes were killed, and many other persons were threatened. At last, in August, sufficient testimony was obtained to justify the arrest of eighteen persons, and others were taken afterwards.

The preliminary examination began before Judge Thomas, at Newbern, on the 31st of August. Some of the prisoners were charged with murder, others with robbery, others with arson; but it was proved that they all belonged to a regular secret band. Three members of it—George W. Tillou, Joseph P. Parrott, and Joseph Lassiter—turned State's evidence, and testified that the name of the organization was the Constitutional Union Guards, though it was popularly called the Ku-Klux Klan. The first officer was styled the South Commander; under him were North, East, and West Commanders, and various lower subordinates. The members at initiation were asked:—"Do you believe in a white man's government? Do you promise to labor faithfully for the overthrow of the Republican party?" They were sworn to resist encroachments upon their rights—if necessary by force of arms; to obey implicitly the commands of their officers, even to the extent of murder; and never to divulge what was said or done at their meetings, or any other secret of the order. They were bound to rescue any of their comrades who fell into the hands of the law, either by bailing them out of jail or breaking them out, or swearing to an alibi, or by getting on the jury and standing firm for acquittal whatever the evidence. In their secret meetings they sentenced Sheriff Colgrove to death, and planned the manner of his assassination. They voted the death of a detective named Wilkie, a magistrate named Shepard, and Governor Holden's special officer, Captain Mowers, though fortunately their bloody designs were not carried out in full. A negro named Grant, who was expected to testify against some of them, was killed by order of the South Commander. Two of the gang who got into jail at Kingston were forcibly released by their companions. About forty Union men are supposed to have been assassinated by them since the close of the war.

Whatever absurdity there may be in the grips and passwords and secret ceremonies of these Ku-Klux gangs, there is a horrible reality in their work, and we cannot afford to laugh at their grotesque antics. Most of the prisoners have been held for trial at the next term of the County Court, and one of the most conspicuous—a lawyer named Monroe—is meanwhile committed without bail on charge of murder. The trial will very probably result in a further development of the extent and political affiliations of the organization. At present we know that it comprises about 100 members in Lenoir, and is also spread over the adjoining counties; that the chief objects of its hate are freedmen and prominent Republicans; and that its watchwords are "Death to the nigger!" and "Down with the radical party!"

A SPANISH FLEET IN NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. Times.

We announced a few days since that some thirty gunboats were building in this port for the Spanish Government, to be used, as we apprehended, against the insurgent Cubans. From reports it appears that these vessels are only of about 175 tons capacity; that they are to carry a single 100-pounder, and their quota of men and officers will not exceed twenty-five men. They are obviously intended for coasting warfare; to scour the rivers and bays navigable only by vessels of light draft, and to co-operate with land forces.

These vessels are now under the surveillance of an American man-of-war, upon the complaint of the Peruvian Government that they are designed to go to Cuba to replace and set at liberty the larger Spanish vessels now stationed on that coast, for warlike operations against Peru.

What evidence of this purpose may be in possession of our Government or of the Peruvian Minister we are not advised, but we infer that whatever there may be is not in a shape to be used, as no libel has yet been filed by the District-Attorney against any of these vessels, though they have been lying under the guns of the Federal navy for several weeks.

No one will have any doubt of the purpose for which these boats are constructed, or if allowed to leave this port, that Cuba is to be the theatre of their first activities. One of the number could be equipped and sent to sea in thirty-six hours; fifteen more in from four to six weeks, and the rest in three months. It is apparently the intention of the owners to send the fifteen most advanced to sea first. Within six weeks, therefore, the Federal Government must decide either to release them, with the certainty that they will be used for the immediate and ruthless destruction of the white population of Cuba, which, almost to a man, is compromised with the Government at Madrid, or it must find some other pretext than it has now for detaining them. We do not believe there is any evidence upon which a valid libel could be filed against one of these boats. They are built by a friendly power to be used as a part of her coast guard, and in the present state of our relations with Spain we have no more authority to detain them than she would have to detain an American frigate which might casually touch for coal and water at Cadiz or Ferrol.

The question then recurs, shall our Government turn a deaf ear to all the appeals of the revolted Cubans that we would observe a strict neutrality between them and their oppressors; shall we allow these vessels, built and manned in our harbor, to be used to crush a people whose only crime, like that of our own revolutionary forefathers, consists in refusing to be taxed without representation? This is a question which must be decided by the Cabinet at Washington within the next thirty days. To strip it of some of its difficulties, the President availed himself of an invitation to proffer his mediation between the Spanish Government and her colonists. The Madrid Government, however, was too weak to contend with the public sentiment aroused by its adversaries against the very proposals which, if made, it had promised to entertain, and now, it would appear by the latest advices, our mediatory offices have been deliberately withdrawn, and we are left to determine what part, as a Government, we are to take in a struggle which threatens to take serious proportions.

To concede belligerent rights to Cuba in the present temper of the Spanish mind would be equivalent to acknowledging her independence, and that would mean war. Neither France nor England would be unwilling to see our reviving commerce cut down to the root again by privateers. Spain has very little to lose, and much to gain, by a war with us. We should be the principal if not the only certain losers.

The contingency of a war, therefore, must now be deliberately looked in the face. Is the Cuban cause our cause? Will our national honor or any cherished policy be compromised by the suppression of this rebellion? Are we in any way responsible for the inhumanity of which Cuba is now the theatre, or are we under any neighborly obligation to employ force to stop it—to stop a brawl by making a war—to extinguish a fire by a deluge? Are we called upon to add several hundred millions to our debt—to pile up the burdens of taxation, already grievous to be borne, upon thirty millions of Americans, and tread the brinks of national bankruptcy for the next twenty years, in order to ameliorate the condition of three or four hundred thousand subjects of a foreign State? And on the other hand, are we to stand by, consenting like St. Paul to the stoning of Stephen, and see a people murderously crushed in its noble efforts to follow an example which the noblest of our ancestors set them scarcely a hundred years ago?

We have hoped that Spain would spare our Government and people the necessity of answering these questions. It would be wiser for her never to force them to a decision. A few weeks remain within which we are at liberty to hope, even though we do not expect Spain to relieve us from the painful alternative to which we are reduced. It is as well, therefore, for Americans to wait for any solution of these questions which time may possibly have in store, and not complicate the situation by prematurely proclaiming a policy for which, under the providence of God, no necessity may arise.

SICKLES' SOOTHING SYRUP.

From the N. Y. World.

It is proverbially impracticable to educe a whistle from a pig's tail. It is now proven to be equally impossible to make a political Grandison out of a personal blackguard. Mr. Grant might be excused for the ignorance of this fact which he showed in selecting Sickles for the Spanish mission but that there were those about him who must have apprised him of it, and that even a Grant cannot be ignorant that far worse things than mere blackguardism made the appointment of a Sickles to any public position an outrage alike upon the people he was sent to represent and the people among whom he was sent to represent them. That a low-bred rowdy should be made an ambassador was bad enough; but that a flagrant criminal should be made an ambassador was altogether intolerable. That Sickles should disgrace us by his official actions, as his official presence was itself a disgrace to us, was a foregone conclusion to the *World* when he was appointed. And now it has become plain to all men, though some men and some journals, whose sincerity we can only grant on the hypothesis of their insanity, persist in asserting their disbelief of it.

There was nothing in the position assumed by the Government of the United States, in accordance with which the instructions to Sickles must have been drawn, that was necessarily offensive to the Spanish Government. The proposition he was undoubtedly told to make was to offer the mediation of this country in the differences between Spain and Cuba, and, in case those differences should be found irreconcilable, to guarantee the payment of such a sum, not transcending a fixed limit, as Spain should be willing to accept in lieu of her cisatlantic possession. There was nothing, we say, in such a proposition, properly put, to excite the indignation, although it might meet with the refusal, of the Spanish Government. But it was absolutely certain that Sickles would not put it properly. Imagine a man, born and bred a blackguard, whose most prominent characteristic is an utter absence of moral perception, and whose next prominent characteristic is a craving itch for notoriety, by whatever means attained, intrusted with so delicate a message as this, where he has the choice, by the manner in which he chooses to deliver it, of appearing in the character of a mere messenger or of a truculent bully. Could it be doubtful for a moment which horn a Sickles, sheltered under the shield of an official inviolability, would take of such a dilemma? He has done precisely what the power which appointed him to fulfil a function for which he was as fit as a street scavenger to be a master of ceremonies ought to have foreseen he would do. He has caused the Spanish Government to attribute the extrinsic insolence of a messenger to the intrinsic quality of his message, and has naturally treated both with a common contempt.

Observers, foreign alike to Spain and to ourselves, have been smitten with wonder at the display Sickles has made of himself, and the discredit which his position has enabled him to bring upon his Government. To these observers, who know Sickles only as an ambassador, and not, as we do, as a felon, this wonder is natural. But no American need wonder at it. The London *Times* is moved to say that the American Minister "does not appear to know the value of words." How could such a man be expected to know it? A man whose early manhood was passed in the pursuit of pandarism is inevitably at a loss when, in his riper years, he is called upon to conduct negotiations of a different order from those which occupied him then. That he should disgust decent Spaniards was a thing of course. But that he is in a position where he is able to disgust them is not so much his own fault as the fault of those who thrust him there. And if he is suffered to remain there, his infamy will be shifted from his own shoulders to those officials, or rather to that officer, in whose power it is to retain or to remove him, and to those demoralized journals which counsel his retention.

THE CUBAN QUESTION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Cuban question is likely to be for a time a very lively one. Spain, according to the latest accounts and the tone of a portion of the Spanish press, is excited and threatening. All at once the Government and the people of Spain appear to be indignant at the friendly interposition or offered mediation of the United States. Some of the newspapers talk of war, even, and dwell with pride upon the surprising prowess of the "Iberian race." All this Bobadil extravagance would only cause a smile of ridicule if it were not for the possible sad consequences to the Cubans and to Spain herself. The attitude of a portion of the Spanish press may embarrass the Government of Spain and cause more useless bloodshed in Cuba; but it will have no effect upon this country or the ultimate destiny of Cuba. The Spanish journalists imagine they can frighten the United States Government from its purpose or policy, and a part of the British and European press, with the so-called Thunderer at the head, has turned tail and deigned to give this country advice as to the terrible dangers which threaten us from the indignation and power of Spain. The old jealousy of and hatred to the American republic crops out here again, as it always does whenever there is a prospective difficulty between this country and any European nation. We are cousins and people of the same blood and all that sort of blarney when the English want anything of us or want to avoid any difficulty with us; but whenever there is a chance of fomenting war either among ourselves or with any foreign power the British press never fails to stir up the strife and to give the United States an underhand blow. This is just the case now with regard to Cuba, as it was in the case of the Southern Rebellion. But all the small thunder of the Spanish, British, and French press is understood on this side of the Atlantic, and will not terrify us in the least. If it were real thunder we should not be terrified, but we know it is only the sort of stuff theatrical managers manufacture to give effect to their spectacles.

Nor do the bogus reports from Washington about the administration backing down in its Cuban policy, or about General Sickles being alarmed and taking back his notes to the Spanish Government, amount to anything. They are simply canards invented in the interest of Spain or to damage the administration. Our despatch from Washington published on Thursday gives the facts in the matter. The President and his Cabinet hold the same ground with regard to Cuba, and approve of the action of General Sickles. Nor is there any reason to believe that the Spanish Government contemplates taking any step likely to involve itself in difficulties with the United States. The fuss about Cuba and this country in some of the newspapers of Madrid is sensational and made for political effect. This will all subside. If Spain will not accept the offer of the United States, the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents and the independence of the island are inevitable. Our Government has not taken steps to stop the war and to secure the independence of Cuba without mature consideration, and it would be absurd to suppose that this great country would back down from its policy.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S RETIREMENT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The destroyer of the French Republic is said to have resolved on putting his house in order, that he may await in retirement the summons which finally comes to all mortals. This is judicious. He certainly needs spiritual preparation before answering to his God for his crimes; and, like women whose life has been more distinguished for adventure than for purity, the Emperor would do well to follow the example of Louis XIV, and to indulge in a fit of religious meditation before bidding farewell to earthly schemes.

We suspect, however, that, like the great monarch, the present incumbent of the throne of St. Louis believes himself to be the State, and will cling to this doctrine to the bitter end. Behind the Senators and the Regency of Eugenie, or the premature majority of the Prince Imperial, the will of the moribund Emperor will continue to be the law of the land. It matters little who is the ostensible head of France; so long as Louis Napoleon lives, he will be ruler.

The London *Times* cannot be perfectly sincere in its expressed belief that La Tour d'Auvergne or any other Minister can virtually control the destinies of France, as Gladstone or Clarendon shapes those of England. Constitutional government is the slow growth of time and political maturity, and can't be conjured into existence by a *Senatus Consultum* granted to the people by a desponding autocrat in the hour of his danger. If Napoleon is so ready to hold out this bait to the French Liberals, it is because he knows it to be a sham.

It is useless to disguise the fact that Napoleon's good as well as his bad qualities combine to give him that occult power which he alone, and no one else, knows how to wield. If the French have put up with him for these eighteen years, it was not from a love of his dynastical claims, which they knew to be tainted by the alleged illegitimacy of his birth, but from the materialistic tendencies of the majority, which impel them to tolerate a usurper who would help the rich to become richer and the poor poorer, rather than to subject the regular routine of society to the discomfort of a revolution. But this tendency having had its day, the French see that Napoleon only plays into the hands of the army, the plutocracy, and the clergy, at the same time that he increases the public burdens and lowers the prestige of France in foreign countries. France is tired of him; though brains have in some degree made up for the defects of his heart and conscience; but what in the world could induce the French to grant their confidence to the Prince Imperial, who has no other claim than that he is the son of his father?

We believe the Napoleons, legitimate or illegitimate, are played out. As a bridge between the chaos of the first revolution and a new order of things, they have done some good conservative service, but there is no occasion any longer for such a bridge; and, moreover, the French have been taught the wholesome lesson that a reign instituted for the restraint of revolutionary passions may even prove more onerous than revolution itself.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND MASS MEETING.

GEA WILLIAMS,
Efficient and Patriotic. Learned and Impartial.

The Republican Citizens of Philadelphia favorable to the present National and State Administrations, friends of GRANT and GEARY, who, in war, fought for OUR COUNTRY'S SALVATION, and, in peace, labor for her PROSPERITY and PERMANENCE, and friends of WILLIAMS, THE UPRIGHT JUDGE, will meet in

GRAND MASS MEETING

ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

At BROAD and CHESTNUT STREETS,

To take measures to promote the

Success of the Whole Republican Ticket

in the present political campaign, by proclaiming the PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY, and laboring to secure A FAIR AND FREE ELECTION. The candidates are unexceptionable, and the unbiased CHOICE OF HONEST CONVENTIONS elected by the people. Let the people show by A GRAND RALLY that they will support their own nominees. Let all come that value A FREEMAN'S FRANCHISES, all who will support them, all who would REBUKE THE DESPERATE FRAUDS which, last year, assailed them. Friends of PUBLIC ECONOMY, FRIENDS OF PUBLIC PURITY, come together and STRENGTHEN ONE ANOTHER. Let us rally for the PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, for the INVIOLABILITY OF THE PUBLIC FAITH, for the honest PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, for the encouragement of EVERY PEOPLE STRUGGLING FOR FREEDOM, and for the DOWNFALL OF TYRANTS of every nation and of every race.

Let our wealthy and enlightened MERCHANTS, our honest and sturdy LABORERS, our skilled and worthy MECHANICS, our busy and enterprising MANUFACTURERS, our learned and distinguished PROFESSIONAL MEN—let all our citizens, NATIVE AND ADOPTED, whatever their circumstances or their occupations, join in this grand demonstration FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL, FOR THE FREEDOM, FOR THE HAPPINESS, AND FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL.

WHILE FREEMEN WATCH, FREEDOM THRIVES!

The Republican Invincibles and other Campaign Clubs are cordially invited to attend.

The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:—
HON. HENRY WILSON,
United States Senator from Massachusetts,
GENERAL JOHN M. THAYER,
United States Senator from Nebraska,
HON. WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
Member of Congress from Indiana,
HON. WASHINGTON TOWNSEND, M. C.,
HON. O. J. DICKEY, M. C.,
HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,
HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
HON. JOHN COVODE,
WAYNE McVEIGH, ESQ.,
AND OTHERS.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN McCULLOUGH, ROBERT T. GILL, } Secretaries. 9 25 2t

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—
SATURDAY, September 25,
Harrisburg—Hon. C. Delano.
Holmesburg—Hon. A. W. Henszey, Captain J. P. Rea.
MONDAY, September 27,
Lancaster—Hon. G. Delano.
Monongahela City—General Harry White.
TUESDAY, September 28,
West Chester—Hon. C. Delano.
Middleburg—E. H. Rauch, Esq.
Bedford—Thomas J. Bigham, Esq.
Pioneers.
Washington—General Harry White.
WEDNESDAY, September 29,
Clearfield.
Apollo, Armstrong county.
THURSDAY, September 30,
Norristown, Montgomery county—Hon. C. Delano, Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
MONDAY, October 4,
Manch Chunk.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
TUESDAY, October 5,
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
WEDNESDAY, October 6,
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
THURSDAY, October 7,
West Greenville—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler.
FRIDAY, October 8,
Meadville—Hon. John Scott, H. B. Swope, Esq.
Clarion.
Tyrone.
SATURDAY, October 9,
Erie—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. E. GWINNER, } Secretaries. 9 18

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS will be addressed by
JAMES M. SCOVEL
AND
CHARLES J. HOLLIS,
at the following places:—
MOUNT EPHRAIM,
FRIDAY, September 24, 8 P. M.
MARTIN'S HOTEL, MERCHANTVILLE,
Hon. William H. Grace, late editor of the "Irish Republic," will address the meeting.
SATURDAY, September 25, at 7½ P. M.
CAMDEN COURT-HOUSE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 28, 7½ P. M.
WATERFORD.
9 21 9t FRIDAY, October 1.
SATURDAY, October 2,
AT MASS CONVENTION, CHEW'S LANDING.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
ROBERT KNOX MILLER. 9 22 12t*

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 12

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1869. 9 21 tf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869
An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
9 20 14t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only* one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcomated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 9 16

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th inst.
Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.
Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.
On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payment.
Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed November 1, next.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1869.
9 21 10t CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1869.
Coupons due November 1, 1869, will be paid at this office on presentation, with a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum in gold from the face value of the coupons.
GEORGE EYSTER,
9 24 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.
Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price system, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.
CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1517.
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1517 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT MORAL SHOW!

OPEN ALL DAY.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED.
FREE TO EVERYBODY.
BOYS HALF PRICE.
There is nothing so conducive to good morals as good clothes.
Our preparations are ample.
Our stock is abundant.
Our clothes are magnificent.
Our fits are exquisite.
Our variety is immense.
Our prices are the lowest.
Our customers are delighted
AND WHAT MORE CAN THE PUBLIC ASK?
YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE INVITED TO CALL
And Look at the Clothes,
AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OGDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

FINAL SALE.
Fine Ready-Made Clothing.
STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.
A Tailor's Cutting Counter. Also, a lot of Walnut Top Counters, Mirrors, etc., to be sold immediately.
READ & CO.,
No. 303 CHESNUT STREET,
9 14 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 3 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6'30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 2m

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave Arch street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8¼ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4'45 P. M., and Bristol, 5'45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 3 stf

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENdid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 1½ and 6 o'clock P. M.; Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6¼ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 3 stf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Having rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment, destroyed by fire in January last, open the same for business
THIS DAY,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK
OF
Manufactured and Imported Goods,
SUPERIOR TO ANY THEY HAVE HERETOFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
They most cordially invite all to visit and inspect their store.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 8 27

REMOVAL.
A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 8 11thstu6

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CALL SOON TO SECURE BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
of our entire stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
partly damaged by the destructive Fire at Broad and Coates streets.
J. HERZBERG & BRO.,
Jewellers,
9 18 stuth 6t* No. 1408 RIDGE Avenue.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 33 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS
HAVE OPENED
A BRANCH CLOTH HOUSE,
AT THE
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,
With an entire new stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES for Men and Boys,
CLOAKINGS for Ladies and Children,
VELVETEENS, ASTRACHANS, AND CHINCHILLAS,
SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS, every style,
SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS AND CORDUROYS,
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of all the celebrated makes of
Black Doeskins and Cassimeres
That come to the country, [3 28 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 90c. to $2'25. Our Keystone Skirts, 30 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1'40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2'50, $3'50, $4'50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2'20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9'50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will appear this afternoon as "Claude Melnotte" in Bulwer's drama of *The Lady of Lyons*, and this evening as "Count Pescara" in Shell's play of *The Apostate*. The performance this evening will conclude with the drama of *The Peep-Show Man*.

The *repertoire* for next week is, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, *Hamlet;* Thursday, *The Lady of Lyons;* Friday, *Much Ado About Nothing*.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Marble Heart* will be performed for the last time this evening.

The comic drama of *The Jacobite* will be given as an afterpiece, introducing Mr. Vining Bowers, Mrs. T. A. Creese, and Miss Minnie Jackson.

On Monday the pastoral drama of *Rachel the Reaper; or, Clouds and Sunshine*, will be produced, with Miss Laura Keene in the leading *role*. The comedietta of *A Happy Pair* will be given as an afterpiece.

AT THE ARCH the regular season will commence this evening, with the performance of Bulwer's comedy of *Money*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of amusing performances will be given this evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A formal opening of the extensive museum attached to the Hahnemann Medical College, at No. 1105 Filbert street, took place at noon yesterday. Quite a number of the attaches of the institution, with their friends, were present, and after viewing the fine collections of specimens, partook of a collation served by Caterer D. H. Burton. The museum is an elegant affair, and comprises over two thousand specimens of skeletons, dried preparations, elastic, papier mache and wax models, osteological and comparative anatomy—specimens wet preparations, surgical apparatus, materia medica cabinet, mineralogical cabinet, and numerous plates, including all those published by the Sydenham Society. The elastic models were imported from France, and in themselves form a valuable collection. In addition to the museum, there are two lecture-rooms in the building, each capable of seating three hundred students. At the rear of the college a room has been specially fitted up with beds, for the accommodation of patients desiring surgical operations. This college is rapidly gaining an enviable reputation for its thorough course of instruction. The method of instruction at this college is similar to that in vogue at Yale and Harvard Colleges.

—Last night about 9 o'clock a fire broke out on the roof of a dwelling No. 1414 Sansom street, occupied by Mrs. Stewart and owned by Miss Edwards. The alarm was not given for some time after the discovery, consequently a considerable period elapsed before water was got on the burning building. However, when once the aqueous fluid was started, there was a perfect deluge, and the flames were soon extinguished. The roof of No. 1412, owned by the Union League and occupied as a shoe manufactory by Edward Meakim, was also burned off. The lower portion of these two houses, and dwelling No. 1416, occupied by Kate Melville, suffered from water. Building No. 1412 is insured for $2000 in the North America Company, and the damage sustained to the stock of Mr. Meakim is covered by insurance. During the course of the fire the firemen found an intoxicated woman lying in the second story of No. 1414. She was taken down stairs and from thence to the Fifth district station.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134¼.

—The Crown Prince of Prussia is to visit the Emperor of Austria at Vienna.

—The Diet of the Grand Duchy of Baden was opened yesterday by the Grand Duke in person.

—Secretary Boutwell will sell $4,000,000 of gold in New York to-day, and purchase $4,000,000 worth of bonds.

—The cattle and fruit departments of the Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, will be unusually well represented.

—The cotton yield of the South will probably reach two million seven hundred and fifty thousand bales this season.

—The subject of reducing the salaries of the letter-carriers is under discussion among the Post Office officials at Washington.

—It was rumored in Washington yesterday that there was another combination on foot in New York to put up gold again.

—At the regular session of the Cabinet at Washington yesterday, all the members were present for the first time in three months.

—Major Haggerty, the United States Consul to Glasgow, whose exequator was refused him by the British Government, is in Washington.

—The trial of Lieutenant Commander Seely for maltreatment of United States seamen, ha commenced before the Naval Court at Boston.

—A special despatch from Washington says that whatever attitude Spain may assume whether for effect or in earnest, there will be no backdown by the admistration.

—Secretary Boutwell can only throw fifty millions of gold into the market, out of his eighty millions, as he must reserve the balance for the November bond interest.

—Koopmanschap, the Chinese Coolie contractor, has been assured by Secretary Boutwell that the importation of Chinese will not be interfered with, if the laws are not violated.

—A short time after the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to General Butterfield to sell gold to-day, the price fell to 136. Was there a leak in the telegraph office, or where?

—The commander of Fort Bidwell, Northern California, has received notice from some Indians that unless he releases several savages confined in the fort, in ten days, it will be done by force.

—A telegram from General Sickles was read at the Cabinet session yesterday. It says that Spain has rejected the offer of mediation by the United States, and there is now no question pending between the two countries.

Foreign Affairs.

—General Fleury has been appointed French Minister to St. Petersburg.

—The Republican Club at Madrid has been suspended for passing resolutions condemning a monarchy.

—A palpable canard comes over the cable to the effect, that since Prim's return to Madrid, General Sickles has adopted a more conciliatory tone.

—The supposed murderers of the woman and five children, found lately in the fields near Paris, the husband and son of the woman, have been arrested at Havre.

—The *Times* criticises Father Hyacinthe's letter as "not the production of a worldly spirit," but "the effusion of a soul in earnest, and the first utterance of a word which may take root, grow and fructify."

THE CAMPAIGN.

Resolutions Passed by the Union League.

Last evening there was a large attendance of the members of the Union League, at the meeting called for the purpose of considering the best course to be pursued in the present campaign.

At 8 o'clock, James H. Orne, Esq., moved that the meeting organize by the selection of William D. Lewis, Esq., as Chairman, and John S. Bradbury, Esq., as Secretary, which was agreed to.

The Secretary then read the call of the Board of Directors for the meeting.

Charles Gibbons, Esq., then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The people of Pennsylvania are again called to the serious duty of electing a Governor, a Judge of the Supreme Court, members of the State Legislature, and the local officers of the respective cities and counties; and whereas, the question is again presented whether the political party which was arrayed against the Government during the Rebellion, and declared the war for its suppression a failure; which assailed the national credit, and has more recently sought to repudiate the national obligations and nullify the acts of Congress, shall be intrusted with power to control the affairs of this glorious Commonwealth by the election of its nominees for the public offices; and whereas, the members of the Union League are called upon to express their opinion in relation to the said election; therefore,

Resolved, That we are opposed now, as we have ever been, to the elevation of men to public office who adhere to the political party which encouraged and strengthened the Rebellion by its unconcealed sympathy with its leaders and their doctrines, and which continuously sought to embarrass the National Government in the prosecution of its just and necessary measures for the restoration of peace and the perpetuation of the Union.

Resolved, That the persistent efforts of the Democratic party to open anew the exciting questions which were settled by the success of the national cause and the election of General Grant to the Presidency, strongly tend to disquiet and embarrass all the business relations of the country, by weakening the public confidence in the stability of our institutions, and should be strenuously and persistently resisted and condemned.

Resolved, That the large reduction of the national debt since the inauguration of President Grant, and the annual diminution of the State debt during the administration of Governor Geary, and the reviving prosperity of the country under the just and liberal policy of the Republican party are practical results which appeal to the intelligence of the people in favor of the Republican cause and the Republican candidates for office.

Resolved, That an executive committee of twenty-five members of the League be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, for the purpose of adopting such measures in relation to the approaching election as may be consistent with the purport of these resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned.

Republican Meeting at Germantown.

The initial Republican meeting of the campaign hereabouts was held last evening at Germantown. There was a large attendance of the residents, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The Republican Invincibles, several hundred strong, proceeded by a special train to Germantown, and made a parade through the principal thoroughfares. A. Wilson Henszey, Esq., and others addressed the meeting.

CITY ITEMS.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

FULL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.—

NOW COMPLETE, AT

CHARLES STOKES',

No. 834 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CONTINUED. CONTINUED.

THE

GRAND

CLOTHING

EXHIBITION,

AT

OAK HALL BUILDINGS,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Owing to the unfavorable weather, and in accordance with the express wish of many of our friends and customers, we will CONTINUE THE EXHIBITION of our new Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and that all gentlemen, who are considering where they shall buy their Fall attire, may have abundant opportunity to inspect our preparations, we will keep up

THIS DISPLAY

OF

BEAUTIFUL AND BEAUTIFULLY-MADE CLOTHING

UNTIL

SATURDAY NIGHT

OF THIS WEEK.

THE HOUSE IS FREE TO ALL.

NO VISITOR SOLICITED TO BUY

MANY NEW AND RICH GOODS

IN THE

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

AND

AN IMMENSE ARRAY

OF

YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

NOTE.—Ask the price of the various garments you look at, and compare the price of the same style of garment and grade of material last year, and you will be struck with the deductions we have made this season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

CLOTHIERS TO THE PEOPLE,

OAK HALL ENTIRE BLOCK,

SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

BUILDINGS. MARKET TO MINOR ST.

MARRIED.

HOFFNER—HEROD.—On Wednesday evening, September 22, 1869, by Rev. William McKlwee, at his residence, No. 1341 Lombard street, Mr. JEREMIAH HOFFNER to Miss IDA HEROD, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GRAHAM.—On the 23d instant, WILLIAM J. GRAHAM, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Kaufman street (below Fourth and below Catharine), on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

LASKEY.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. PHEBE A. LASKEY, wife of Edward J. Laskey, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Societies of which she was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 238 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church for services and interment.

RICKARDS.—On the 23d instant, Mr. NUTTER RICKARDS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. George D. Hood, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WISE.—On the evening of the 23d instant, LUCINDA, wife of E. D. Wise.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, N. E. corner of Franklin and Vine streets, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE,

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

3 4 thstu rp* E. S. HARLEY

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp$

$6000, $1600 AND OTHER AMOUNTS to Loan on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street. 9 23 3t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 srp

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5'50	MOON RISES	8'41
SUN SETS	5'53	HIGH WATER	5'47

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, Key West, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off Morris Liston's, passed Swed. barque Trent; off Wilmington Creek, an unknown barque; off the Brown, a packet ship at anchor; and a large fleet of brigs and schooners in the bay, bound up.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 22 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Diamond State, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Swed. barque Trent, Hock, 62 days from Gottenburg, with iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. barque Sir Colin Campbell, Murray, 34 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Br. barge Agostina, Thom, 33 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, 13 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Sons. Passengers—Richard Atwood, Mrs. L. A. Atwood, D. P. Humphreys, John Foster.

Brig Lizzie Wyman, Gamage, 5 days from Portland.

Schr Fanny G. Warner, Dickens, from Middletown, with stone to McNichols & Co.

Schr Oakes Ames, Edmunds, from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Susan, Sears, from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.

Schr Hattie, Carter, 4 days from Providence, R. I., with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Nellie Treat, from Boston, with fish to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Com. Kearney, Philbrook, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr J. M. Kaissam, Darling, from New York.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, from New York.

Schr E. H. Barnes, Avery, from New York.

Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from New York.

Schr E. Ewing, Irelan, from Norwich.

Schr T. Booz, Somers, from Norwich.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, from Norwich.

Schr A. E. Spofford, Bowles, from Providence.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from Providence.

Schr D. G. Floyd, Weedon, from Providence.

Schr J. S. Clark, Clark, from Providence.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, from Providence.

Schr R. B. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.

Schr S. & P. Corson, Corson, from Boston.

Schr Althea, Smith, from Boston.

Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, from Boston.

Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Boston.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, from Boston.

Schr L. Robinson, Robinson, from Bridgeport.

Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from New Haven.

Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, from Provincetown.

Schr Evergreen, Bunce, from Newport.

Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemyer, from Newport.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 24.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Kate Westervelt, with wheat, for New Brunswick.

Chas. McCaffrey, with marble, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 24.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Massachusetts; Cascadilla; Alpha; F. McWilliams; Hazlet; Lieut. Gov. Jones; and A. H. Griswold, all with coal, for New York.

Fremont, with wheat, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 25.—The barge Ticeno, with phosphate for Baltimore, left last evening.

Peter Janney, with coal, for New Castle, and Iowa, with coal, for New York, leave to-day. L. S. C.

MISCELLANY.

Capt. Mershon, of steamer Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia for Portland, Me., with coal, ashore on Scaly Rock, Hell Gate, makes the following statement:—A tow going through just ahead of the steamer broke loose from the tug. To avoid collision the steamer sheared towards the Long Island shore; the flood tide running very strong she was unable to recover in time to clear the rock; struck aft very lightly; pumps working full force, was unable to keep her free, and deemed it advisable to run ashore above Sunken Marsh to keep from sinking. She now lies on muddy bottom, with 11 feet of water aft and 8 feet forward. Capt. Mershon himself was steering at the time, assisted by one of the hands. Everything was done to avoid the accident and threatened collision that was possible under the circumstances.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 23d inst.

Brig Maggie sailed from Matanzas 12th inst. for Sagua, to load for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Mary E. Leighton, Gay, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 23d inst.

Brig Crocus, Coburn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 21st inst.

Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Providence 22d instant.

Schr Ann S. Brown, Fiske, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 23d inst.

PATTERNS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

GRAND OPENING OF PAPER PATTERNS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.

J. G. MAXWELL,

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF CHESNUT and ELEVENTH Streets,

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

PAPER PATTERN AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

Will open to-day with an entirely new assortment of

TRIMMED PATTERNS,

In all the latest styles of

REDINGOTES, NEGLIGEE WRAPS, JACKETS, TRAINED AND STREET DRESSES.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATTERNS OF GARMENTS FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND BOYS.

Catalogues of styles now ready for distribution.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING

In all its branches, and particular attention paid to cutting and basting material at short notice.

A full line of all novelties in Trimmings and Buttons. 9 22 4t

DRY GOODS.

1869. OPENING 1869.

OF

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS.

BROCHE LONG,

BROCHE SQUARES,

STRIPE WOOLLENS,

MAGNIFICENT ARABS.

GENTS' MAUDS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

6 11 stuth 3m rp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LATEST AND BEST.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

(EASY TERMS).

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements, is very light running, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the Office of

The Parham Sewing Machine Company,

No. 704 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 6 6rp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully, JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31½ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE IMPROVED BALTIMORE Fire-Place Heater,

With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with MR. S. B. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE, For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,

JOHN S. CLARK,

NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.

Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 3mrp

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 23§

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4065, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4066, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4950, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$8800, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & OBERGE, No. 313 WALNUT Street.

9 9 thu3t

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPOsited at BETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same at No. 28 N. ELEVENTH Street, or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, September 27, instant. 9 16 10t*

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

7 9 stuth3m No. 1180 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,

PREMIUM BLANK BOOKS.

All sizes on hand and made to order.

LITHOGRAPHIC STAMPED CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

COMMERCIAL BLANKS printed in superior style.

A FULL SUPPLY OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COUNTING-HOUSE

STATIONERY.

WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,

No. 127 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

9 23 thstu6trp Above Dock, opposite Girard Bank.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2300 SOUTH Street. 1869

11§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors,

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumbey, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [41 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 224 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 8 17 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA. CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors. D. DE VIVO Business Manager. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The public are respectfully informed that a SEASON OF 12 NIGHTS OF THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA will be given in a style of excellence which will leave nothing to be desired, with a large and efficient Chorus, a grand Orchestra, and an unsurpassed array of talent. OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, OCTOBER 4. Further particulars in Sunday and Monday papers. 9 23 3t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8. Business Agent and Treasurer. Jos. D. Murphy. Stage Manager. G. W. Stoddart. OPENING NIGHT OF THE FALL AND WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 25, Bulwer's brilliant comedy of MONEY.

Alfred Evelyn J. F. Cathcart
Sir John Vesey F. F. Mackay
Mr. Graves G. W. Stoddart
Sir Frederick Blount Robert Craig
Stout S. Hemple
Captain Smooth J. L. James
Lord Glossmore J. Mathews
Sharp M. Snyder
Lady Franklin Mrs. C. F. Mosier
Georgiana Vesey Miss Annie Firmin
and
Mrs. JOHN DREW as CLARA DOUGLASS

To conclude with the comedietta of THE FOUR SISTERS.

The Four Sisters by Miss Lizzie Price.
Sam Shuffle Mr. S. Hemple

Monday, Sept. 27, 1869, Boucicault's last great drama, "FORMOSA;" OR, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS EVENING, Sept. 25 (Saturday), TWO PIECES. First appearance of Miss Minnie Jackson, Mrs. T. A. Creese, and Mr. Vining Bowers. Last time of the successful drama of THE MARBLE HEART. Mademoiselle Marco LAURA KEENE. Concluding with the comic drama of THE JACOBITE. On Monday, the beautiful pastoral drama, RACHEL THE REAPER; and A HAPPY PAIR.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 25, MR. EDWIN BOOTH In Shiel's Romantic Play of THE APOSTATE. COUNT PESCARA EDWIN BOOTH. In order to accommodate families and those residing in adjacent cities and towns, Mr. Booth will give an afternoon performance THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, When will be enacted Bulwer's beautiful play of THE LADY OF LYONS. CLAUDE MELNOTTE EDWIN BOOTH. Monday—Edwin Booth as HAMLET.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES. BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK. THE KIRALFYS IN TWO BALLETS. New Piece—THE SULTAN'S FAVORITES. THE DELAVANTI BROS., DE ROSA and BALLET. Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMM'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1828, 20 by 127. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. I. CAVEN, 8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

TO RENT.

THE BOSTON AND Philadelphia Salt Fish Co.,

Having more room in their new building now going than they wish to occupy,

WILL LET

A Portion of the Same, with Power.

The building is 56 by 82 feet, four stories high, with basement, situated on

Columbia Avenue, above Fifth Street,

Will be ready for occupants in forty days, and will have fifty horse power. Apply

No. 274 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 21 6t ROOM 12.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A HANDSOME three-story Brick Dwelling, with double back buildings, on the south side of Arch street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, with or without a stable. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN is sadly puzzled by the difficulty of discovering the true cause of, or devising a remedy for, the distress in her cotton manufacturing districts. The mills are standing idle, and, as owners and operatives are suffering seriously from the industrial suspension, the wisest political doctors are called in to examine and prescribe for the afflicted patients. As usual, they disagree in diagnosis as well as in prescriptions. The disease is in "high wages," says one; "it is too much free trade," says another; "it is scarce and dear cotton," says a third; "it is caused by the refusal of other countries to trade freely with us," says a fourth. From these diverse theories naturally proceed diverse plans for recuperation. "We must go back to first principles, restore a high protective system, and since we cannot force our goods on foreign markets, we must at least secure to British workmen the opportunity of supplying all home demands," says a party of protectionists which has already gained sufficient strength to command great attention. "That plan is ridiculous," says John Bright, "for it is more cotton we want, and not more taxes on imports." But the London *Times*, in turn, contradicts John Bright, by asserting that "Lancashire suffers from a loss of trade more than from the dearness and scarcity of cotton," and while it deplores the evil effects (in Great Britain) of the protective tariffs of other countries, it sighs for a return of the good old days when we freely exchanged our corn and cotton for British manufactures, leaving to England all the profits of skilled industry. The *Times* is nearer right than either of the other authorities, but if it cherishes the hope that America will ever be reclaimed as an escaped fugitive from industrial vassalage to her British task-masters, we devoutly trust that this expectation will never be fulfilled. This nation can stand almost anything but that. Our British cousins would very gladly transfer the distress which reigns in Lancashire to the manufacturing districts of the United States, but this result can only be achieved by a gross betrayal of the American people by Congress; and while that body resists the insidious appeals of the free-traders, Great Britain will seek in vain to shift her present trouble to our shoulders.

The underlying cause of the British distress must be traced in the avaricious, unnatural, and cruel nature of the British governmental and industrial system. Under the unequal operation of her laws, the masses have been reduced to the verge of pauperism. From this great reservoir of poverty and wretchedness she draws unlimited supplies of cheap labor. And she has relied upon a continued control of the markets of the world through this cheap labor, combined with machinery and capital, in the expectation that other countries, and especially America, would be content to serve her perpetually as a hewer of wood, a drawer of water, and a cultivator of corn and cotton, contributing the gross profits of all our mutual business transactions to her enrichment. This expectation has, however, proved as fallacious as it was grasping, and the Lancashire workmen will find permanent relief only in emigration to this country.

THE TERRIBLE PRIM.

THE wrath of the Spaniards over Minister Sickles' proposition, on behalf of the United States, to mediate on the Cuban question, is almost as terrific and quite as comical as was that of the English over Mr. Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims. In both cases the abatement of the excitement, on finding that there was no immediate danger, has been construed into a backing down on the part of the United States. Thousands of Englishmen believe sincerely that the "blarsted" Yankees quailed before the power of British indignation, and the Spaniards appear to be as profoundly impressed with the idea that we are now in a state of fear and trembling, lest they should carry out their threats to blockade our ports, sweep our commerce from the seas, and carry desolation to our hearths and homes with the mighty armies that will be landed on our shores.

The cable despatches, if not always reliable in the way of information, generally reflect pretty correctly the state of public opinion in matters of this kind. We are consequently not surprised to read such a despatch as that published this morning, informing us that "since the return of General Prim to Madrid the language of the American Minister has been more conciliatory." We all know that Prim is a terrible fellow, and it is easy to imagine how Sickles must have trembled when he heard that he had returned, and it was the most natural thing in the world for him to make his language more conciliatory under the circumstances. So far as we can understand from the very unsatisfactory despatches that have been published on the subject, Minister Sickles has done nothing in behalf of this Government but to offer the good offices of the United States to effect the peaceable separation of Cuba from Spain, or to induce the Spanish Government to offer such terms to the Cubans as will induce them to throw down their arms, with the assurance that the barbarities and outrages of the old system of rule will be abolished, and that all their rights as Spanish subjects will be secured to them. This has been construed by the Spaniards to be a threat on the part of the United States, and, as we well know, any disposition the Government might have to negotiate for the abandonment of Cuba has been impeded by the opposition of the Spanish people, to whom the retention of the island is a matter of national pride; and any efforts on our part to procure a satisfactory settlement of Cuban affairs will of course excite the wrath of the whole race of Bobadils. But since Prim has returned and Sickles grown more conciliatory, we have good hopes that affairs may be fixed up without bloodshed.

THE BATTLE OF THE BULLS AND BEARS.

TEN days ago the New York *Tribune* printed a short double-leaded editorial, commencing thus:—

"We are credibly informed that certain financiers of our city, in combination with European capitalists, have conspired to buy and withdraw from use thirty millions of gold, with intent to compel those who must pay gold at the Custom House or elsewhere to buy[of them at exorbitant rates."

Yesterday the grand scheme thus foreshadowed culminated in a terrific struggle between the bulls and bears, during which gold was rushed up to 162, and from that giddy height hammered down to 133. The excitement was bewildering, and Broad street, the centre of the brokers' quarter in New York, became a veritable bedlam. From sheer anxiety men were driven to the verge of madness, their actions being described as absolutely indescribable. The struggle raged fiercely from 10 o'clock in the morning until quite late in the afternoon, the premium on the precious metal rushing back and forth between the two extremes like a shuttle-cock. At last the Secretary of the Treasury promulgated an order to sell, and with another terrific struggle all along the line the bulls were routed, and the day closed with the premium at the lowest point touched, 17 per cent. below 150, the opening point.

During the day the transactions were so enormous that when the smoke lifted from the field of battle the confusion was still as indescribable as during the heat of the conflict. The street was rife with rumors of failures and suspensions, and no man seemed to know whether he was on the brink of ruin or not. At 10 o'clock this morning a still further decline to 128 was reported in New York, but, in consequence of the general jumble and medley, and the impossibility to settle up the accounts of yesterday's transactions, the Gold Board remained closed, and uncertainty reigned supreme. In the course of the day, however, it is probable that the market will seek a level, and the grand gambling scheme will then go on as before the struggle of yesterday, without regard to the wrecks that have resulted from it. The whole scandalous transaction teaches an imperative lesson to the country. The surest, safest, and speediest policy for bringing about a resumption of specie payments should command the support of all honest and patriotic men.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is still in the field for the Presidential race of 1872. But he persists that he and his associates will run independently, and especially that they will not accept the Democratic nomination, "Would any sane man," asks Train, "trust the Democrats after 1860, '64, and '68, to drive ten jackasses abreast?" From all of which we are to infer that Train expects to have nine colleagues upon his independent ticket.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ SAINT MICHAEL'S CHURCH, HIGH Street, Germantown.
Feast of Saint Michael and All Angels, WEDNESDAY, September 29. Services as follows:—
10½ A. M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Sermon by Rev. Dr. DAVIES, of St. Peter's.
3½ P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Dr. RUDDER, of St. Stephen's.
Offertory at each service for Sunday School Building and Mortgage on Church. 9 25stu 2t*

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held next MONDAY Evening at 8 o'clock. Essay by Rev. GEORGE W. SMILEY, D. D. Subject—"What is the legitimate work of the Young Men's Christian Association?"
Vocal and instrumental music under the direction of Asa Hull, Esq.
The public are invited. 1t

☞ THE CORNER-STONE OF MESSIAH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, Rev. F. W. CONRAD, D. D., pastor, will be laid on Sabbath afternoon, Sept. 26, 1869, at 4 o'clock, at the S. W. corner SIXTEENTH and JEFFERSON Streets. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. STORK, D. D., and Rev. E. W. HUTTER, D. D. The public are cordially invited. *

☞ "THE BAPTISM OF FIRE."—REV. WILLIAM B. CULLISS will preach on this subject To-morrow at 10½ A. M. in the church, MELON Street (below Coates), above Twelfth; and at 7½ P. M. on "The Great Change." Revival meetings next week, except Monday and Saturday evenings. Preaching by Mr. CULLISS at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome. *

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. JOHN McMILLAN, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Alleghany City, Pa., is expected to preach in this church on next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and also in the evening at 7½ o'clock. 9 24 2t*

☞ NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN'S), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, is open for Divine Service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, will occupy the pulpit until the return of the Pastor.
Strangers and all others are cordially invited to attend. 9 25 s6t*

☞ THE CORNER-STONE OF WOODLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. W. RADCLIFFE, Pastor) will be laid at southeast corner of PINE and FORTY-SECOND Streets, West Philadelphia, on MONDAY, Sept. 27, at 6 P. M.
Drs. MUSGRAVE and BEADLE, and Revs. LOWRIE, DANA, HENRY, and CUNNINGHAM will participate in the exercises. *

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Green.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Subject, "Babel:" at 7½ P. M., Bunyan's character "Talkative." All are welcome. *

☞ NEW UNITARIAN SOCIETY, FORMERLY at ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Services To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall N. E. corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Seats free. Public invited. Entrance on Broad street. *

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ LOGAN SQUARE CHURCH, TWENTIETH and VINE Streets.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. THOMAS J. BROWN, at 10½ o'clock.
Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock. Usual services in the evening at 8 o'clock. *

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—To-morrow being the fourth Sunday in the month the afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. *

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "The Good Profession." All cordially invited. *

☞ FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, corner SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will (D. V.) preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets. Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D. will preach to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers invited. *

HOWELL, FINN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PAPER HANGINGS,
S. W. CORNER NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
9 16 thstu6t PHILADELPHIA.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE STOCK OF BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, AT $1·50.
BLACK GRO GRAINS, 26 INCHES WIDE, $1·75, $2, $2·25.
BLACK GRO GRAINS, SUPERIOR QUALITIES, $2·50 TO $9.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
1000 YARDS $2·25 PLAID SILKS. WINTER COLORS, AT $1·25.
COLORED DRESS SILKS, OF EVERY VARIETY, $1·75 TO $6.
STRIPED AMERICAN SILKS, NEW STYLES, AT $2·75.
NEW STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.
SQUARE PAISLEY SHAWLS, $12·50 TO $80.
LONG PAISLEY SHAWLS, $18 TO $100.
STRIPED BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS AT $12, WORTH $18.
LADY WASHINGTON STRIPED WOOLLEN SHAWLS, NEW STYLES.
REAL CAMEL'S HAIR STRIPED SHAWLS; LONG AND SQUARE BLANKET SHAWLS; 1000 SHOULDER SHAWLS, AT 89 CENTS AND $1.
SILK AND WOOL CORDED POPLINS, IN ALL THE NEW COLORS, $1·50, WORTH $2.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, of every variety, at low prices. 1t

CIGARS.
FINE IMPORTED CIGARS.
A Large and Complete Stock, just in store, from the great factories of Messrs.
UPMAN, PARTAGAS, AND CABANAS.
Also, the Delicious and Fragrant
AFRICANA BRAND.
These Cigars we have in every style, from the TINY OPERA to the Magnificent REGALIA BRITANNICA, and offer them at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
HAMRICK & COLE,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
OFFER AT REDUCED PRICES
Velvets, Velvets, Velvets.
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
Silk Wool Poplins,
Silk Wool Poplins,
Silk Wool Poplins.
ALPACAS,
SERGES,
WATER-PROOFS,
AND
MEDIUM DRESS GOODS,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR RATES.
COURVOISIER'S
Kid Gloves, $2·00.
Kid Gloves, $1·50.
Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Kid Gloves, $1·00.
ALL AT LESS THAN MARKET VALUE.
HAMRICK & COLE,
NO. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 25 2t

FINANCIAL.
DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4

GROCERIES, ETC.
1826.
GROCERIES! GROCERIES
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK
Now offer to families returning to the city a fresh supply of
GROCERIES
OF THE VERY FINEST QUALITY.
TEAS,
GREEN AND BLACK,
Have been selected with great care, directed to their purity and fragrance. Special care has also been taken to procure
COFFEE
OF THE FINEST MARK IMPORTED, SUCH AS
OUR EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR
Always on hand.
Liberia, East India, Mocha, African, Gov. Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra, Brazil, Plantation, Rio, Etc. Etc. Etc.
NEW MESS MACKEREL, SHAD AND SALMON.
Goods in unbroken packages always sold at LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICE.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
1t4p] BELOW CHESNUT,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries.

CLOTHING.
THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

WINDOW GLASS.
"WINDOW GLASS."
EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m
LOWEST MARKET RATES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
OCTOBER MAGAZINES.
HARPER NOW READY,
AND ALL THE OTHER MAGAZINES, AT LESS THAN PUBLISHERS' PRICES.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN.
ALL THE NEW BOOKS AND CHROMOS SOLD RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
TURNER BROTHERS & CO.'S
CHEAP BOOK STORE,
No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.
BINDING MADE A SPECIALTY. 1t

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, for class instruction in the rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee and Madrigal Singing, will open on MONDAY, September 27. Circulars at the music stores and at No. 812 Arch street. c 9 25 2w
MUSIC.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER would like a few more Pupils on Piano. Terms moderate. Address MUSIC, No. 454 N. SECOND Street. 1t*

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
OPENING OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
SILKS. SILKS
SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS, SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS.
BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS.
ONE CASE POULT DE SOIE AT $2·00,
Embracing the New Shades in
MAROON, LAVENDER,
MODE, PINK,
PEARL, BLUE,
CHERRY, GREEN.
ONE CASE POULT DE SOIE AT $2·50,
In all the New Shades.
ONE CASE VERY WIDE AT $3·00,
Same Goods sold recently at $3·50.
BLACK SILKS, $1·87.
BLACK SILKS, 2·00.
BLACK SILKS, very cheap, $2·25.
BLACK SILKS, $2·50.
BLACK SILKS, $3·00.
TWENTY-FIVE PIECES
STRIPED AMERICAN SILKS,
A New Article, Very Desirable.
ONE CASE VELOUR POPLINS,
In Entirely New Shades, $2·00.
ONE CASE VELOUR POPLINS,
Entirely New Shades, $1·50.
ONE CASE VERY RICH LYONS SILK POPLINS.
ALL-WOOL PLAID POPLINS,
All-Wool Plaids, 62.
All-Wool Plaids, 75.
All-Wool Plaids, 87.
Rich Diagonal Plaids, $1·00.
Blue and Green Plaids.
Black All-Wool Poplins, 87, $1·00, $1·25.
After months of preparation our DRESS GOODS stock is now complete, and our patrons have the opportunity to select their dress fabrics from an unsurpassed assortment, the prices now, as heretofore, being always at the bottom of the market.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

The Car-Cushion Question.

One of the most interesting of the minor questions of the day is, "Are car-cushions clean?" Can we be certain that upon taking our seats and paying our six cents fare, that we are not contracting a cutaneous disease? Is not the indulgence of a car-ride intensely insectivorous? Are not mosquitoes a joy and bedbugs things of beauty beside those nameless horrors which in the cushions of passenger cars do congregate? The question has been gently simmering in the newspapers all during the summer months, and a certain New York physician, who deserves to have free passes provided for himself and family to the third and fourth generations over all the roads, has been making himself entomologically conspicuous by the public assertion that the car-cushions were immaculate. A communicative conductor, however, informs me that skin-diseases are more rife among people of his class than any other. They live too much among cushions. This conductor may possibly have given too much license to his remarks, but it is a subject on which he could well afford to do so. It is pleasant to think of these things whenever I take the cars, which is seldom. When in stage, or steamboat, or carriage, it is sweet to know how much better off I am than hundreds of my fellow-metropolitans who are being slowly covered with insectivorous Vesuviuses. Many of the car-lines have abandoned the use of cushions altogether. This is all very well in the summer, but now that the cool weather is approaching, a cushionless seat becomes cold comfort. We are told to keep the extremities warm, but how *can* we if we are to ride from November to May upon seats devoid of cushions?

That Post-Office Fence

has commenced its work of death. I have before mentioned that it is built flush with the curbstone, so as to entirely monopolize the sidewalk. Upon the eastern side, along Park Row, and so round into Centre street, the railroad tracks run close to the curbstone edge—there is certainly not a foot's interval between. On Thursday, a man inadvertently standing at a certain point within this space was knocked down and crushed to death. The work was done in a minute, but the coroner's inquest has exonerated the driver of the car. It has passed censure, however, upon the persons under whose direction the fence was erected, and the papers embodying the censure have been forwarded to Mayor Hall. Such an accident as this has been anticipated ever since the first erection of the fence. And it will be repeated unless the fence is pulled down. If this be done, what becomes of the contract effected by the enterprising party who at present lets out spaces to advertisers? Day after day a kaleidoscopic interest attaches to these spaces. They bloom with the most brilliant hues. All the colors palpitating in the realm of job printing are called into requisition. They are as prismatic as a flower-garden, could one be imagined in which the hues were perpetually shifting. The bill-sticker's heart swells with joy. Paste pays. His cup overflows. So does his bucket. He worketh through the small hours of the night. He and the scavenger ply the brush together. To-day Bonner blistereth forth announcements of his *Ledger;* to-morrow the Pain-Painter is at work; the third day the virtues of Insect Powder are blazoned forth. The weekly-story newspapers have largely slapped their advertisements upon this fence. When it is demolished the great advertisement medium of Gotham will be gone.

The Gold Room

yesterday was a more demoniac scene than it usually is. From twelve to two a steady stream poured out, and another steady stream poured in. Inside the Gold Room itself there was scarcely room to budge. Nothing could be seen but waving arms, struggling necks, wriggling backs; nothing could be heard but hoarsely gesticulating voices. Around the gold indicator in Maiden lane and opposite the bulletins posted up outside the *Evening Post* office, large crowds swayed. Nassau street, below Wall street, was all but impassable. The restaurants in that neighborhood had not one-third their daily supply of customers. What broker's clerk could swallow his fried in peace with $1,000,000 selling at 160? Right down, good, solid gambling was the order of the day, and I know not upon how many broken brokers to-day's sun rose.

The Bridal Trousseau

of a New York belle, Miss Martin, who is to become the wife of Lord Ainsley, has attracted, I might almost say, public inspection. Newspaper paragraphs lately inform us of the *trousseau* of a Swedish princess that was placed on exhibition (the *trousseau*, not the princess) on the condition that it was not to be touched by visitors. Among the visitors one of the old Court ladies discovered the prospective bride herself, fumbling the garments with eager hands. If I could imagine the future Lady Ainsley in a similar position, I might also imagine her being struck with childish delight at the extreme beauty and richness of the boots and bonnets, the fans and flounces, the flowers and feathers, the silks and satins, the laces and linen that constitute this exquisite outfit. One white lace overdress is valued at nearly $2000, and many of the breakfast sacks are valued at $100 each. The wedding, which is to take place in November, is to be succeeded by a two years' tour. Lord Ainsley has done things very fast in this country. He made love fast, and friends fast—a very different thing from fast friends, however—but this is not saying that he is by any means a fast one. In fashionable circles he is regarded as the coming man.

Mr. Koopmanschap,

the gentleman who has the interest of the coolie at heart, has been making arrangements in this city for 1000 select Chinamen to be sent to Texas to work upon roads there. The men and the machinery are already being shipped at Chicago. ALI BABA.

THE PRESIDENT.

A Resume of His Recent Travels—His Annual Message Foreshadowed—The Financial and Foreign Policies.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* devotes a half column of that journal to a resume of President Grant's recent journey—during which he satisfied a desire to see himself the resources of the Middle and New England States—and sums up the whole as follows:—

With this increased fund of experience the President now settles down to an active resumption of the reins of government. The heads of the departments also returning will assist the President in arranging the business of the Government in anticipation of the meeting of Congress. The executive officers of the departments will at once prepare the material of their annual reports to the President, and will have them ready for the President's investigation in November. The President will not begin upon his annual message to Congress until all these reports are in and until he has carefully scrutinized all their details. It will embrace the great questions of home policy, finances, and the collection of the revenue and the administration of Indian affairs. The intricate subjects of diplomacy embraced in the relations of this Government with foreign nations will be carefully and minutely considered.

The healthy condition of the finances is one of the prominent points already visible in his responsible control of this vital interest. The President's policy is embraced under three simple propositions—economy in the administration of the finances, the collection of all the taxes, and the reduction of the national debt as rapidly as the interests of trade and commerce will admit. Since the accumulation of the enormous debt weighing upon the Government, the country has heard much of economy and collection of taxes. The official statements which have already been put forth show that these things are no longer fictitious to deceive the people for political effect. The expenses of Government have been materially reduced, and more revenue has flowed in than ever before. It is understood that the President anticipates a reduction of from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 of the national debt during his administration, provided no extraordinary circumstances combine to check this, or it should be deemed inexpedient to make so rapid a reduction. The burdens under which the people labored during the preceding administration will be lightened; and there are also some hints already put forth looking to a funding of the debt at a lower rate of interest and a modification of the internal revenue laws, so as to relieve the vital industries of the country. The President expresses himself gratified with the success of his Indian policy, which promises even better results next year. The Indian, receiving his annuities, is of course satisfied, and the waste and extravagance incident to the old system and the endless wars thus brought on are stopped.

The foreign policy, which is rising into a degree of importance requiring a stern course, is likely to receive exactly such treatment, and it would be wise for England and France to look out for themselves and not meddle with the affairs of Spain. The Cuban problem is evidently drawing to a rapid solution. It is not at all likely that the policy of the Government will be in the least disturbed by what England or France may have to say.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—*Ready-made, in stock and being daily received. Superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HAUTER'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents a box. Also applied at No. 5 Market street.

RICH French Decorated Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Vases, Figures, Fancy Goods, etc., at greatly reduced prices. These goods must be sold to make room for now arriving Fall importations. Those about to purchase will study their interest by calling and examining our large and varied stock. KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY WHITE FRENCH CHINA, Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets,
Containing 175 pieces, for.....$53
Smaller sets of 115 pieces, for.....$30
At KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY fine Gold-band French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, for $13·50, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White French China Tea Sets, 58 pieces, for $10, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

CUT GLASS QUART DECANTERS, $1·75 per pair, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

RICH DECORATED VASES and other fancy goods, at greatly reduced prices, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

CUT GLASS TABLE TUMBLERS, $1·35 per dozen, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

JUST RECEIVED PER SHIP WYOMING, 108 packages of white Ironstone Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Chamber Ware, which we have opened and offer to the public at half the usual prices; also a fine assortment of Parian Statuettes and Blue Wedgwood Ware, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

A CARD.—I have during the last year been selling my elegant Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bro.'s Pianos nearly as low as at any former time. I seek less than three-fourths of the regular factory-marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "fixed prices" not to take even less than these reduced old-time figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all.
J. E. GOULD, No. 923 Chesnut street.

SUNNYSIDE! SUNNYSIDE!—
We claim the following among our improvements:—
1. It is so constructed that ONE-THIRD MORE OF THE RADIATING SURFACE EXTENDS INTO THE ROOM, giving that much more additional heat without extra fuel.
2. It is the only WARM AIR FIREPLACE HEATER in the market. Like the regular built cellar Heater, it loses no heat, but confines it all to its legitimate purposes.
3. The fuel magazine is DOUBLE the usual size, extending from the fire-box to the top of the stove, with capacity for twenty-four hours' supply of coal.
4. The patent DOUBLE COVER FOR COAL MAGAZINE consumes the gas, prevents escape of gas into the room, and makes it impossible for any puffings or explosions to occur. This is an advantage possessed by no other fireplace stove in the market.
5. There are THREE AIR CHAMBERS, wherein a brisk circulation is kept up, drawing the cold air in the room through heated flues INTO A LARGE HOT AIR RESERVOIR, at the back of the stove.
6. No side-pipes are used, as the air is heated in a RESERVOIR HAVING DOUBLE RADIATING FLUES AND DOUBLE BACK, supplying large quantities of hot air, without waste of heat or fuel.
7. The SUNNYSIDE utilizes the waste heat so thoroughly that we frequently heat an adjoining room on the first, besides heating the rooms in the second and third stories.
8. A damper on the top of the stove, connected with the hot-air flues, CONTROLS THE QUANTITY OF HOT AIR REQUIRED for the USE OF EITHER THE UPPER OR LOWER ROOMS. All other fireplace stoves are very inconvenient in this respect.
9. The Grate is self-cleaning, and NO DUST CAN ESCAPE while shaking it.
10. All parts of this stove are made from the very best materials, and in the most substantial manner, ALL UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE PATENTEE.
GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO., No. 333 N. Second street, Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

(For additional Marriages and Deaths see third page.)

MECUTCHEON—LOWNSBURY.—On Thursday evening, the 23d instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. J. Paxson, Mr. B. FRANKLIN MECUTCHEON to Miss DRUSELLA R. LOWNSBURY, all of this city.

DIED.

TERRIS.—This morning, ANN MARIA TERRIS, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Terris.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

9 1 mwstrp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 1807 WALNUT Street, opposite Rittenhouse Square. Apply to J. PARKER NORRIS, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 25 3t

DRY GOODS.

SIXTEEN LOTS OF BROCHE SHAWLS

FROM AUCTION.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING

Sixteen Lots of Long Broche Shawls,

OPEN CENTRE, LONG,
OPEN CENTRE, SQUARE,
FILLED CENTRE, LONG,
FILLED CENTRE, SQUARE,
LONG BLACK THIBET.
9 18 tuths3mrp] SQUARE BLACK THIBET.

For Sale, much Below Regular Prices:

STRIPE SQUARE BLANKET SHAWLS.
LONG BLANKET SHAWLS, STRIPE.
PLAIDS, DO., IN GREAT VARIETY.
MIXED DO. FOR PLAIN PEOPLE.

SHAWLS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

Have just opened from New York Cash Auction Sales and other sources:—
A cheap lot of Plaid Poplins at 69 cents per yard; worth 87½ cents.
All-wool Plaid Poplins, 65 cents up to $1·50 per yard.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, 69, 75, 80, 85, 90, and $1 per yard.
A cheap lot of Changeable Poplins, 55; worth 75 cents.
Job lots of Linen Goods; very cheap.
Linen Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 heavy Power-loom Table Linens.
6-4 and 8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Best makes Shirting Linens under regular prices.
Nursery Diaper by the piece.
Linen Bird Eye for Aprons, etc. etc.
5000 dozen Linen Hdkfs.; Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 8, 10, 11, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, and 31 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.; Gents' colored border Hdkfs. and Children's Hdkfs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings; very cheap.
Lace Curtains, Lace Curtains.
150 pieces Nottingham Lace Curtains under regular prices.
Nottingham Curtain Lace by the yard.
Blankets, Blankets—A large assortment of all-wool Blankets, at the very lowest market prices.
FLANNELS. FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 75, and 87½ cents.
Heavy all-wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾, 25, 31, 33, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Fine Opera Flannels.
Red and Grey Plain and Twilled Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Children's Hosiery, under regular price.
Ladies' and Children's Balbriggan Hose.
300 dozen Ladies', Gents', and Children's Spun-silk Gloves. 1t§

BLANKETS! LINENS! MUSLINS!

19 CASES BLANKETS.
19 CASES BLANKETS.
19 CASES BLANKETS.
ALL THE GRADES.
ALL THE GRADES.
ALL THE GRADES.
EVERY GOOD SIZE.
EVERY GOOD SIZE.
EVERY GOOD SIZE.
ONE BALE LINEN TABLE DIAPER.
GOOD LINEN TABLE DAMASKS.
TOWELS, NAPKINS, AND DOYLIES.
BEST WIDE SHEETINGS.
BEST PILLOW COTTONS.
BEST YARD-WIDE MUSLINS.

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CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslins at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
4-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 14swtD31 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.

Good Corded Black Silks, at $1·75.
Wide Gros Grain Black Silks, at $2·00.
Wide Taffetas Black Silks, at $2·00 and $2·25.
Heavy and Wide Black Silks, at $2·25.
Rich and Heavy Black Silks, at $2·50 and $2·75.
Extra quality and Heavy Black Silks, from $3·00 to $5·00.
These goods have been selected with care, and are worthy the attention of buyers.

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OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.

What is it, and what will cure it? It is a fact that will not be controverted that Dyspepsia *is a national disease*, to be found from the Presidential mansion to the humble cottage along the marshes of the Atlantic. *Symptoms*—There are scarcely two cases of Dyspepsia alike. The symptoms vary. In one case they may be cold hands and feet, oppressive soreness and pain in the pit of the stomach, drowsiness after meals. In another, costiveness, heartburn (so called), tormenting feelings, both mental and physical. In a third, nervousness, the spirits depressed, a foreboding of evil, the mind so depressed that in some cases there is extreme melancholy, and the sufferer is led to commit suicide. In another, harassing belchings, saliva or a watery substance profusely running from the mouth, throat irritated with a dry cough, skin dry, then cold, the stools clay colored, restlessness at night, sleep easily disturbed, frightful dreams, at one time bowels constipated, then diarrhœa or dysentery, caused by foul matter in the stomach, causing apoplexy and other diseases beyond the power of human skill to control. What will cure it? By indigestion the food lies in the stomach and is decomposed by heat, etc., into a mucus; this mucus adheres to the walls of the stomach until a false membrane is formed, which paralyzes the functions of the digestive organs. To perform a cure this false *membrane* must be detached, and the stomach healed and brought back to natural tone; without effecting this, it is impossible to effect a cure, and in this mode of treatment lies Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S wonderful cures of the Dyspepsia. The Dyspepsia Pills remove the false lining, and the Pine Tree Tar Cordial heals, making a perfect cure of this dreadful disease.

THE VIRTUES OF TAR.

A very ingenious "sell" upon the Royal Society of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the furore caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of TAR WATER. Sir Charles sent a communication to the President relating the circumstances of a sailor's breaking his leg on board of the guardship at Chatham, and its perfect union and cure by an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a second letter, stating that he had forgotten to state in the former correspondence that the leg was a *wooden one!* Although this joke was a sore one for the society, it did not injure the reputation of Tar as a remedy, for its legitimate cures were so wonderful that odes were written in its praise, and the celebrated Bishop Berkely published two voluminous works describing, endorsing, and registering its virtues. From the failure of scientific men, at that period, to extract and concentrate the curative principle from the crude tar, its nauseousness caused it to fall into disuse, and its great healing powers were lost to mankind until Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart succeeded in depriving the specific of its unpleasant and cruder particles, and in his PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL offering to the afflicted all that was valuable, while the other parts were eliminated by its careful preparation. As soon as this was accomplished the remedy was again endorsed by the faculty, and the cures were such as to convert its enemies and firmly establish it as one of the greatest blessings to suffering humanity. Its success was immediate and wide-spread, and its manufacture became of great importance and a source of wealth to its reviver. A long life was spent for the welfare of mankind by Dr. Wishart in perfecting his discovery and promulgating its usefulness, and at his decease (which took place but recently) the method of preparation an the extension of its usefulness devolved upon his sons.

It cures colds and coughs with marvellous celerity, and is the only preparation which approaches to a specific. It does not cover and patch up, but eradicates disease by removing the cause, and for obstinate, long-continued catarrhs, and consequently of the incipient stages of consumption, is the only certain remedy in the pharmacopœia. It would be a waste of the reader's time to enumerate cases, for the remedy is so well known, its virtues have been so thoroughly tested, that eulogy is superfluous and reference not requisite. Not only as an internal remedy is it valuable, but *externally* it heals sores and irritations, and as a pleasant fumigator in the sick room stands above all others.

Tar Cordial is an extremely potent and valuable medicine for the cure of throat and lung diseases. It combines, to a degree unknown in any other remedy, vigorous action with safety and harmlessness.

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.
It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.
It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.
It strengthens the debilitated system.
It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.
It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.
Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.
It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—
Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, etc.

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And examine his file of certificates of cures, and receive the names and residences of hundreds and thousands of persons cured by his justly renowned remedies, who were once hopelessly given up to die. Hundreds of them reside in and around Philadelphia, and there is scarcely a city, town or hamlet in the United States but what contains parties who have been benefited by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Great American Dyspepsia Pills. These are facts which we can substantiate in a manner that will convince the most skeptical.

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FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS!

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ALSO,

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ALL WIDTHS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES.

JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT

MODERATE PRICES.

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Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXLII.

THE S. E. AND A. P.

The Series Editor Interviews Asa Packer—The Questions Put to the Judge—How He Answers Them, and Puts the S. E. "Jackass de Combat."

Acting under orders from the proprietors of THE EEVNING TELEGRAPH, I went up to that beautiful seaport town Manch Chunk, and had an interview with the great Mauch Chunker. I must say that his readiness in answering almost every conceivable question, except the ones I asked him, was most commendable.

Away up amid the blue hills of the gorgeous Lehigh Valley—that won't do, either. In Mauch Chunk I met Asa Packer, Judge, Millionaire, R. R. President, etc. etc.; also candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket. Asa is a man of the people. As soon as he saw me says he, "From Ninth and Arch?" says I, "No, Broad and Callowhill." "Oh," says he, "not from our headquarters, then?" "Oh, no," said I, "I'm from the Reading Railroad Station. I've come up to interview you, if you have no objections." Says he, "None whatever, if you can

Do it While I'm Walking,

as I'm going to catch my cars."

Says I, "What's the fare, Judge? I'll go along with you, if it ain't too much."

"Jump in, young man," says he. "I like your economical turn. I was once poor, and had to count railroad fares; now I have a road of my own, and ride most all of the time. You see it looks like business; besides, I avoid seeing the Assessors and other disagreeable people."

Said I, "Judge, you're a man of great calculation. Did you ever calculate your chances for the Gubernatorial chair?

Judge.—Young man, you are probably aware that my private affairs and the business of the company with which I am connected have assumed an extent and importance——

S. E.—Judge, I know all about it. But how far up the road are you going?

Judge—To Wilkesbarre, and if you want to get still farther my opinion on the great issues of the day, you will have to go in the cars with me.

At this suggestion I got in, having just bought a ticket, seeing that the Judge did not go near the ticket office. In the train I found him, when we turned over a seat between us, and as soon as we got fixed the Judge said, "Go on with your catechism."

S. E.—Did I understand you to say, Judge, as we were running towards the cars, that you did not aspire to the gubernatorial nomination?

Judge—Yes: most decidedly so. You see if I had sought it, the boys, hearing that I, by economy in my taxes and other expenses, had a little more money than most folks, would have felt privileged to bleed me freely, but they came to me, and that gives me the opportunity to say that the office sought me, and will probably save me in this campaign twenty thousand dollars.

S. E.—Judge, you are right side up again, but do you take no active part in the canvass?

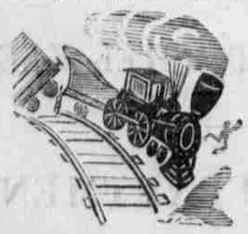
Judge—Yes: I have written several letters to the different newspapers, in which I always urged an economical administration of the Government, with a view to the interests of Pennsylvania and the poor man.

S. E.—What are the leading features of Governor Geary's administration with which you take issue?

Judge—For a number of years past, as you are probably aware, my private affairs and the business with which I am connected have assumed an extent and importance——

S. E.—Yes, I know. But how would your administration of the State Government differ in practice from Governor Geary's?

Judge—Well, I would run the Government



As I Would Run a Locomotive.

All well conducted private corporations spend all the money they have on hand in good investments, never keeping capital lying idle. I would every Saturday night, if I was Governor, invest all the money, after taking out my salary, in Lehigh Valley Railroad bonds, or other good paying stocks. I would consider that a return to the true Jackson principles.

S. E.—I understand you to mean, Judge, that you would run the State as you would a railroad company?

Judge—Certainly. I would have my first and second engineers, my fireman, my brakeman, conductor, and ticket agent, and I would be the president. If there were any supplies wanted in the different departments, I would contract for them and furnish them myself, thus the president, or the Governor, and the contractor would always be in harmony.

S. E.—Judge, I see you know a thing or two.

Judge—Most certainly I do. I have been contractor to the road, of which I am President, for many years, and a pleasanter time in paying contracts I suppose has never been seen on any road in the country.

S. E.—Do you believe in distributing the spoils to the victors?

Judge—Yes. If it's a Democratic victory. That is a Jackson principle. That theory I have always practised on the road with which I am connected, and in my private affairs.

S. E.—Were you ever assessed in Philadelphia while you lived in Mauch Chunk?

Judge—For a number of years past, as you are probably aware, my private affairs and the business of the company with which I am connected have assumed an extent and importance—

S. E.—Are you in favor of coal strikes and Avondale disasters?

Judge—Certainly not. There is where I think Governor Geary's administration is at fault. That was a most shocking disaster; and if I were Governor, I would not have anything like that.

S. E.—This is a question which I know is not political in its nature, but do you think gold will keep up at "grape"?

Judge—Yes. And there is where I would take issue with Governor Geary's administration. I would have gold so that every poor man could have as much as he wanted, I would make greenbacks at a premium. The poor man ought to have the most money, if anything, because he generally has the largest family, and consequently has the most need for it. That is the true Jackson principle.

S. E.—Judge, you can beat the old boots off of Horace Greeely on political economy. But

What Do You Think of the Coolie?

Judge (smiling)—Now you are taking me from Pennsylvania over to China I have no hesitation in saying that the Democratic party has got along well enough with the present foreign element, and I do not see how this class of foreign population is going to help it. I would not give an opinion on them, however, until I knew how they were going to vote, as a people. I am a friend to the foreigner, provided, of course, he is the right kind. My Christian principles would not allow me to tolerate these people.

Here the cars stopped, and the Judge told me he would see me at his home in three days' time. I hurried back to Mauch Chunk, and hung around until I saw the Judge come, when I again attacked him. My first question this time was,

As we Sat in the Judge's Library,

What do you think of Woman Suffrage?

Judge—The women of this State, so far as my knowledge goes, are the same as the women in Solomon's time. I can only answer by quoting a little Scripture:—"Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." "In the end she biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." "They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

S. E.—Said I, "Judge, you are up in Scripture, you are; let us keep on at that. Do you believe in the thirty-nine articles?"

Judge—Yes, forty of them, if it was necessary to save the country. I believe with Paul, who says, "Though I speak with the tongue of men and angels, and have not the brass, I am nothing;" and, again, "Who shall lay any charge to the elected?" If I am elected, it must be remembered that I am not to foot the bills, as they sought me—I did not seek the nomination.

S. E.—Are you in favor of the eight-hour labor law?

Judge—For a number of years past, as you are probably aware, my private affairs and the business of the company with which I am connected have assumed an extent and importance——

S. E.—Well, then, are you in favor of a protective tariff?

Judge—It only wants two days of Sunday, and I can't talk politics on Sunday. I have never run my railroad on Sunday except when we were hurried, or business was extraordinarily brisk.

S. E.—Do you think General Grant did wrong to fish in Pennsylvania on Sunday when he was here last August?

Judge—Ah, I see your dodge (smiling). You are seeking to drag me into a discussion of national affairs again. I have said I will not discuss these questions. For a number of years past, as you are probably aware—

S. E.—By-the-by, Judge, Mr. Boutwell seems to have set about a financial policy of considerable promise.

Judge—For a number of years past, as you are probably aware—

S. E.—What is your opinion of the fifteenth amendment?

Judge—I believe we have gone over the ground now pretty thoroughly, and you can make such use of my opinions as you please through the press. They are given to the world, and by them I will stand or fall. I think the poor man's interest will be promoted thereby.

I did not know who he meant by "the poor man," whether the publisher of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, or General Grant, or whether he included myself as being spoken of in the third person. However, if the "poor man" whom the Judge had in his eye will read this opinion, we hope he will not adopt it, but let it remain and be known as the political opinions on the issues of the day of Asa Packer, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

SCENE IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Teacher. "Why was Joseph put into the Pit?"

Thomas. (Who goes to the theatre on week-days.) "Because there was no room for him in the Family Circle."

EARTHQUAKES.

The Terrors of South American Shocks in Arica, Tacna, and Southern Peru.

The Panama *Mail* of the 3d inst. contains the following:—

From the west coast of South America the intelligence in connection with the predictions of the German astronomer, Falb, is more startling then we were prepared to expect. From almost every part of the coast of Peru we hear of a succession of earthquakes, which, in point of frequency and force, are only second to the appalling convulsions of August, 1868. At Arica, on the 19th ult., not less than forty shocks of earthquake occurred within the twenty-four hours, causing extreme terror to the inhabitants, and obliging many to flee from the city to the interior. On the night of the 20th, at 10:30, a terrific movement of the earth took place, almost rivaling the fearful shocks of last year. Later, during the same night and the following morning, less violent shocks occurred at frequent intervals, accompanied by successive subterraneous noises, which struck additional alarm into the already terrified people. Up to the latest date (the 22d ult.) Arica and the surrounding country was in an almost perpetual state of movement, either oscillatory or undulatory, and more than half the families had fled to the neighboring valleys.

The city of Tacna, besides experiencing an incredible number of earthquakes previous to the 20th, was, on the night of that day, visited by a similar shock to that which took place at Arica ten minutes later. The citizens fled to the public squares and took refuge in the widest streets, erecting temporary huts in which to await with comparative safety the threatening sequel to the previous alarming indications.

At Tarapaca and Iquique earthquakes had been also unusually numerous and severe, causing the same excessive terror and alarm among the inhabitants. Arequipa, also, among the many earthquakes it has lately chronicled, makes particular mention of three unusually violent shocks on the night of the 20th, rivaling in force, so says the *Bolsa* of that city, the convulsions of the memorable 13th of August, 1868. There, as in Islay and nearly every Peruvian city and seaport, the utmost terror prevails, caused principally by the inquietude of the earth, but intensified by the prognostications of Falb, which are to a certain extent considered by many to be partially verified, notwithstanding the slight discrepancy of dates.

Much alarm has been occasioned in Lima and Callao by the news of earthquakes from the seaports and cities of Southern Peru, but up to the latest dates no very considerable shocks had occurred at either place. Nevertheless, much of the consternation prevalent in the South is shared by the inhabitants of the capital and its port, so much so that many, including foreigners, are making preparations to be absent at the time that M. Falb's predictions are expected to be verified. It is observable that notwithstanding the violence of some of the numerous shocks of earthquake which have recently taken place in Peru, no corresponding movement of the sea has occurred similar to that of 1868. In the southern ports of Chili, however, notably Talcahuano and Tome, the tides for three or four days were observed to be in a most unsettled state, running in and out most irregularly, and receding and advancing as much as two or three times within an hour.

LYNCH LAW.

Two Murderers Disposed of at Short Notice.

We lately published a despatch announcing the particulars of the shooting at Portage, Wisconsin, of a man named Britt by another named Spain, and the immediate hanging of the latter by the populace. We have now to state the additional horror that, on the same evening, a mob entered the County Jail, at the same place, and seized a ruffian named Wildrick, and hanged him.

The history of this affair is one of terrible interest, and may be briefly stated thus:—"Two years ago an old man named Gates left Portage city, with his wife, some $2300 in money, and some furniture, in two boats lashed together. At night they landed, built a fire, and lay down to sleep. During their sleep they were attacked by desperadoes, who took the money, outraged the person of Mrs. Gates, and so terribly beat the old man that they thought he was dead. For this crime Wildrick was arrested; but by legal delays has succeeded in having his trial postponed from time to time. It was fixed for October next—the witness against him being the old man Gates. When the case was up last, Spain, who was attorney for Wildrick, used language for which he was assaulted by a citizen. Spain since then has carried a pistol for the purpose of shooting this person, but, getting into a quarrel with Britt, used it upon the latter, killing him. For this the mob hanged Spain. While this was going on, the news was received that the old man Gates, who lived in an adjoining town, and whose testimony would have convicted Wildrick, had been murdered to get him out of the way, whereupon the mob hanged Wildrick. Of the actors in the affair, Gates, Wildrick, Spain, and Britt were murdered—two of them by the mob. It is rarely that, in a small village, such a combination of tragedies happens within the space of thirty-six hours.

THE INDIANS.

Massacres in Wyoming Territory.

From the Omaha Republican, Sept. 17.

The following is a copy of an official despatch from Colonel James S. Brisbin to Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of the Platte, received in this city yesterday, giving the details of a battle on Snake River Reservation, in Wyoming Territory, between a company of cavalry and 100 Sioux Indians, and also of the massacre of three white men on the North Fork of Wind River. There seems to be a simultaneous uprising of the Indians throughout the Northwest, and we fear a general Indian war is inevitable:—

"HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, SNAKE RIVER, INDIAN RESERVATION, Sept. 14.—Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of the Platte:—Yesterday morning eight Indians, supposed to be Shoshones, appeared on the bluffs below this camp. I immediately sent out D Company, 2d Cavalry, and when a little beyond the bluffs they were attacked by about one hundred Sioux warriors. The company made a good fight, and drove the Indians off, killing two and wounding a number. Our loss was two men wounded, and one horse killed and nine captured. The settlement on the North Fork was attacked, and Mr. Skinner, Mr. Cogurn, and one man whose name is unknown were killed, and M. Williams severely wounded. No news from Little Wind river. The cavalry have gone over.

"JAMES S. BRISBIN,
"Brevet Colonel Commanding."

THE MAORIS.

Their Ideas of Murder.

The Sydney (Australia) *Morning Herald* of July 14 says:—At the recent meeting of the King natives one of the chiefs declared, "According to the opinion of you Pakehas, these killings you speak of were murders, but we say they are not. This would be a murder: If I were to kill you now that you have come here on a friendly visit, or if I were to kill Mr. Firth, that would be a murder. If I were to say today, in a friendly spirit, 'Come round by this path,' intending evil while professing friendship; if I took you out of the safe path into that of danger, and you were killed, that would be a foul murder. And here are your foul murders: General Cameron told us to send our women and children to Rangiawhia, where they should remain unmolested; but he went away from Peterangi with his soldiers after them, and the women and children were killed, and some of them burnt in the houses. You did not go to fight the men; you left them, and went away to fight with the women and little children. These things you conceal because they are faults on your side; but anything on our side you set down against us, and open your mouths wide to proclaim it. That deed of yours was a foul murder, and yet there is nobody to proclaim it."

—The Detroit *Free Press* says Grant has a great desire to see more of the "Monongahela" at Pittsburg. His desires will be terribly thwarted if he thinks it can even there be kept out of the mouths of the Democrats.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
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AND
OIL CLOTHS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 wsm17trp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of
BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.
Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p6

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 3p6 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 14 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

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R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 tf2 21 PHILADELPHIA.

WE HAVE FOR SALE
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
DUE 1889.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.
COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.
For particulars apply to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf2 21

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26 tf

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2]

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
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FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.
BONDS,
OF THE ISSUE OF 1883,
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST
AND SUBJECT TO TAXES,
Are Exchangeable for New Bonds
BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST
AND FREE FROM TAXES.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
IS OFFERED AT
Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.,
9 1 2t4p No. 303 WALNUT Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

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Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS
No. 1415 LOCUST Street,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

$150 A YEAR FOR BOYS OR GIRLS AT Schools, BERLIN, N. J.
9 22 4t* REV. T. M. REILLY.

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 38 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7m

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 638 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street. CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 887 N. BROAD. FALL QUARTER will begin MONDAY, October 11, 1869. Pupils may commence at any time. CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 9 16thstu12

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 tf No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 648 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 46

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

CELEBRATED
NEAPOLITAN ICES,
The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, for balls, parties, etc
The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these splendid
ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES
Are kept constantly on hand.
F. J. ALLEGRETTI,
8 15 No. 1234 WALNUT Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Another Edition of the New Testament, with Comments by Baron Tauchnitz.

Every one knows that the English New Testament is a translation from the Greek. But every one does not know that the Greek from which the translation was made is a very imperfect, inaccurate, redundant representation of the original Gospels, Acts, Epistles, and Revelation, as they left the hands of their authors. The printers and scholars who, about the year 1550, at the instigation of Erasmus, first put the Greek Testament into type, did the best they could with the materials at their disposal. They collected and compared all the manuscripts within reach, and they formed an edition (a "text," as the technical word is) which did them credit, and the translations of which have furnished comfort and hope to millions of men and women since their day. But time went on and fresh manuscripts were discovered, older and more carefully written than those which Erasmus and Stephens had employed; and a number of passages appeared in which their edition was contradicted by more trustworthy readings. Still the original edition coatinued to be printed and used as a standard, and acquired the name of the "Received Text;" and all the corrections, as they were discovered day by day, were not employed to alter this text, but were added to it as notes, by which, at some future time, when all the ancient manuscripts had been found, and all the quotations of the Testament in the early Fathers of the Church had been examined, and every conceivable source explored, and men knew everything that could be known on the subject, a more correct edition might be made, which should then supersede the old "Received Text."

In process of time, as libraries were explored and Oriental monasteries rifled, three manuscripts came to be discovered of earlier date and more exact execution than any others. The first of these, known as the "Vatican MS.," is in the Vatican at Rome; the second, the "Alexandrine MS.," in the British Museum; and the third, the discovery of our own generation, the "Sinaitic MS.," is at St. Petersburg. The date at which the first and third were written is somewhere between the year of our Lord 330 and 350; the second is a century or so later, say 450. These three manuscripts are now admitted, by those best qualified to speak on the subject, to contain the nearest approach which we yet possess, or are likely to possess, to the original writings of the Testament. No doubt there is a great difference between even these early copies and the books as they left the hands of their authors. If we could compare the original of a Gospel or Epistle with what it had become after only 250 years of copying and recopying, we should find an immense difference. It is inevitable. Even in printing, even in our day, when verbal accuracy has become almost a religion, mistakes occur in reprints; some sentences are added, others omitted, others distorted. But where books were reproduced by handwriting, and where minute accuracy was not understood or valued, and where copyists were either overzealous or very ignorant, the chances must have been immense, overwhelming, against any copy being exactly like that which it was copied from.

Now Baron Tauchnitz has done—with the help of Professor Tischendorf, the most eminent scholar of our day in this line—this. He has reprinted the New Testament exactly as it stands in the English Bible, and he has put at the bottem of the page all the variations between it and the three great manuscripts spoken of, and this forms the commemorative thousandth volume of the Tauchnitz series of English works.

The redundancies are of two kinds:—

1. Words added to a sentence to complete and strengthen the sense or make it more intelligible; as, for example:—

Matt. xiii, 51, "*Jesus saith unto them*, Have ye understood all these things?"

Mark xiii, 5, "And he stretched it out, and his hand was restored *whole as the other*." v. 40, "He taketh the father and mother . . , and entereth in where the damsel was *lying*."

Luke vii, 10, "And they that were sent, returning to the house, found the servant whole *that had been sick*."

John xi, 41, "Then they took away the stone *from the place where the dead was laid*." xii. 1, "Then Jesus came to Bethany where Lazarus was *which had been dead*."

Acts xxiv, 15, "That there shall be a resurrection *of the dead*, both of the just and unjust.' 26, "He hoped also that money should have been given him of Paul, *that he might loose him*."

Occasionally these additions have a theological motive, as in Luke iv, 41, where "Christ" has been inserted—"Thou art Christ the Son of God;" or John ix, 35, where "Son of God" has been substituted for "Son of Man."

But by far the largest number of additions under this head consist of single words put in to remedy halting sentences or obscure construction: "saying," "certain," "yet," "also," "unto them," "unto him," and the like. In the ninth chapter of Matthew, for instance, there are ten such insertions:—

2 and 5, "Thy sins be forgiven *thee*." 9, "As Jesus passed forth *from thence*." 10, "Many publicans and sinners *came and* sat down." 12, "When Jesus heard that, he said *unto them*." 14, "Why do we and the Pharisees fast *oft*?" 24, "He said *unto them*, Give place." 27, "Two blind men followed *him*, crying." 31, "Spread abroad his fame in *all* that country." 32, "Brought to him a dumb *man*." 35, "Teaching in their synagogues, *and* preaching the gospel."

2. We now come to words added to complete a quotation, or bring a statement into harmony with a parallel passage. Instances of these are the quotation from Isaiah in Matthew xv, 8, "This people *draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, and* honoreth me with their lips;" and the statement in Mark v, 7, "Cried with a loud voice and said, *What have I to do with thee, Jesus thou* Son of the most high God?" which is possibly completed from the parallel passages in Luke and Matthew.

3. Pronouns displaced for the proper name of the person referred to, are incessant: as Matt. xv, 30, "Cast them down at *Jesus'* [his] feet"; Mark i, 41, "And *Jesus* [he], moved with compassion"; Luke x, 21, "In that hour *Jesus* [he] rejoiced"; John iii, 2, "The same came to *Jesus* [him] by night"; Acts xi, 25, "Then departed *Barnabas* [he] to Tarsus"; Luke xii, 62, "And *Peter* [he] went out."

4. Additions to explain a name of place or person are also occasionally found: as John ix, 2, "Go to *the pool of* Siloam and wash"; xii, 4, "Judas Iscariot, *Simon's son*, which should betray him"; Luke xi, 29, "the sign of Jonas *the prophet*."

Still more remarkable is the next class of additions, which are in all respects truly startling—namely those which contain some of the most characteristic and "Christian" sentiments in the whole of the New Testament. There are few who, if asked to name the incident which most clearly embodied the justice, mercy, and tenderness of Christ, and supplied us with the most precious traits of His personal manners, would not quote the story of the woman taken in adultery. And yet there can be little doubt that this story—John vii, 53, to viii, 11—did not exist in the original Gospel; in fact, did not make its appearance in any edition before the middle of the fifth century. And there are several other passages, which, though shorter, are hardly less characteristic than is this story. The beautiful narrative in Luke ix, 54–56 loses not only the reference to the act of Elijah, which has always seemed so appropriate to the locality, but it loses what seems to be the very kernel of its teaching, the whole of the words printed in italics being an interpolation in copies made after the middle of the fifth century:—

"And when his disciples James and John saw this, they said, Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven and consume them, *even as Elias did?* But he turned and rebuked them, *and said, Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of, for the Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them.* And they went to another village."

The precept, so parallel to this in spirit, contained in Mark xi, 26, which has formed the motive of so many a prayer, and the text of so many a sermon—"For if you do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your trespasses"—is in like manner an interpolation of later date than either the Sinaitic or Vatican MS. Even the utterance of our Lord on the cross—Luke xxiii, 34, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do"—must pass into the same category, and be erased from the original draft of the record. To the same purport are the words in the Sermon on the Mount, in Matt. v, 44—"Bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you," which, although they lie at the very foundation of Christian morality, must henceforward be swept away.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

METHODIST.

—The Rev. Dr. Erastus O. Haven, late President of the University of Michigan, has been inaugurated President of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois.

—The Rev. William H. Daniels, lately of the Congregational Church and ministry, has joined the Methodist Church, and is now employed as pastor of Clark Street Church, Chicago.

—The members of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, who have been holding meetings in the hall at Seventeenth and Vine streets, in this city, have resolved on independent church organization. Action was taken, and the separation was consummated on the evening of the 14th instant.

—The Nashville *Christian Advocate* says that "the union effected at the last session of the Memphis Conference of our (the Methodist Episcopal Church South) Church with the North Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church works smoothly and satisfactorily. Like two kindred drops flowing into one, so has this union been. Preachers, members, and church property mingle readily, and all are one."

—In the Methodist Church the net increase of churches (houses of worship) last year was five hundred and seventy. Besides these, over one hundred and forty new and improved churches were built in place of old ones, making the number of dedications of Methodist Episcopal churches during the last year seven hundred and ten. The estimated value of these new edifices, including the improvements on old ones, was (as is shown by the summaries of the reports of several boards of trustees and pastors) nearly six millions of dollars.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. E. H. Gillett, D.D., of Harlem, has been elected a Professor in the University of the City of New York.

—Of the ninety five churches in the Synod of Pennsylvania, twenty-three have contributed to all the causes of the Church—a larger number than in any other synod.

—The *Central Presbyterian*, of Richmond, Virginia, does not know a single person in the Southern Presbyterian Church that would be willing to unite with the reconstructed Presbyterian body.

—This fall 114 young men have entered Princeton College. It is rumored that another dormitory building is to be erected, called Reunion Hall, in commemoration of the Presbyterian reunion.

—The Rev. Charles A. Dickey, who has left Pittsburg, Pa., to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, Mo., has been presented with a silver tea set by some members of his old charge in Allegheny, Pa.

—The First Presbyterian Church of Newburyport, when it united with Presbytery, reserved for itself the right of choosing elders annually, of calling a pastor without intervention of Presbytery, and of calling in Congregational churches to assist in installing its pastors. The last privilege it had waived at the installation of its two previous pastors; but at the ordination of C. S. Durfee, September 8, the pastors and delegates of several Congregational Churches were invited to meet with the Presbytery.

—A correspondent of the *American Presbyterian* says:—"The young West Church in Wilmington, Delaware, is fairly on its way. During the summer, though many of our people were absent from the city, and our present house of worship—Monroe Street Chapel—is by no means in a central location, yet it has been full often to overflowing. Last Sabbath was communion; forty members were added, and more are ready to enter the ranks now. We are one hundred and sixty strong, and there is a very encouraging state of religion in the congregation."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The South Congregational Church of Chicago, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, pastor, was dedicated September 12.

—There are about 260 Congregational churches in Illinois. Of these 235 report a membership of 17,426, an increase of 947 during the year, and 24,289 children in the Sabbath School, an increase of 660.

—The Rev. W. S. Hawkes, of Wapping, Connecticut, has been invited by the American Missionary Association to take the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Charleston, South Carolina.

—The new Congregational church in Williamstown, Mass., which is of brick, has cost $40,000, and will seat one thousand people, was dedicated on Sunday, the 12th inst. Sermon by the Rev. Mason Noble, Jr.

—Owing to the continued infirm health of Professor Park, which renders it inadvisable for him to return as yet to his labors, the middle class in Andover Seminary will, during the coming year, be consolidated with the senior class, under the charge of Professor Phelps and Professor Smyth. Professor Phelps' health is now better than it has been for some years.

—The sixteenth annual report of the American Congregational Union is an uncommonly full and interesting one. It seems that during the past year grants have been made to 67 churches in aid of the erection of houses of worship. The total amount paid them was $28,690. The total expense of these buildings was over $240,000. The Union gives but small amounts to each church, averaging $412 each. The Union, which has during the 16 years of its history aided in the erection of 383 houses of worship, supplying to them $227,125, appeals to the churches of its denomination, and to their members, that they may remember in their wills this valuable agency. We are surprised to see that so small a proportion of the Congregational churches of the country took up collections last year for this cause. Of the 150 churches of Maine but 15 sent contributions, but 15 of the 145 churches of New Hampshire, and less than a third of those of Massachusetts.—*Independent.*

BAPTIST.

—Rev. W. S. Post, D.D., has just been immersed and reordained as a Baptist clergyman. He had been stated supply at Sulphur Springs, Missouri, over a New School Presbyterian church of 10 members.

—The friends of Newton Theological Seminary (Baptist) are delighted with learning that the entering junior class numbers 18; and not a single member has left the senior or the middle class, notwithstanding the fact that two of the professors have left for another field of labor.

—A correspondent writes from Avondale:—Ten of the deceased miners, including Mr. Evan Hughes, the inside foreman, were members of the Welsh Baptist Church; fifteen were members of the congregation, who were regular in their attendance upon the Sabbath services, morning and evening, and upon the Sabbath School. All these contributed regularly, every month, for the support of the pastor. These members of the congregation contributed at least one dollar per month, and, with the members of the Church, did not fail in their contributions during the suspension. Others of the miners belonged to this congregation. Mr. Evan Hughes was a very valuable and active member, and was universally esteemed by the men under him, and by the people generally. The church is sadly bereaved. Its loss is very great. It had been organized less than two years, and had not been able to erect a church edifice. The members were intending to make the needed effort as soon as they could secure a suitable lot. Those that are left are exceedingly anxious to retain their young pastor, whom they all love and highly esteem, and who preaches in both Welsh and English. He is very desirous to remain with his painfully stricken people. If he does, he will be compelled to engage in some secular business to help support himself and family. I propose that Baptists throughout the country should do something for this worthy church in their present distress, so that their beloved pastor can devote his whole time to the work of his ministry, and so they may be encouraged to go on and build.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. Dr. Lyman has declined the office of Dean of the General Theological Seminary (Episcopal) in this city.

—The Rev. James Durborow, of this city, solemnized, on Sunday, 19th inst., his one hundredth marriage during a pastorate of fourteen years.

—The *American Churchman* is much dissatisfied with Judge Jameson's action on the Cheney case, and denies that he is a churchman. It says:—"While appreciating the feeling which prompts the religious press of the country, almost unanimously, to deprecate the interference of civil courts in ecclesiastical trials, we desire to relieve the Church from the odium of Judge Jameson's connection with it. Being a vestryman does not make a man a churchman."

—Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, has organized his diocese into six missionary districts, and proposes to have the work of church extension faithfully pushed by a dozen missionaries. He is urging his people to support this work by liberal and systematic contributions. He says in his pastoral letter:—

"Suffer me to inquire respectfully, but very earnestly and anxiously, whether some especial offering to Christ and his church—special in amount—is not at this emergency of the development of our diocesan enterprise and activity reasonably demanded? Will you not form for yourselves and your families some settled system of giving, in the future, proportionate to your incomes, your earnings, your estate? Will you not begin now, if you have not begun already, to bless yourselves by a cheerful compliance with the law laid down by the word of Scripture and the Head of the Church—putting by every week as the Lord hath prospered you? I beg you to make trial of this method, and witness the result."

CATHOLIC.

—The Irish Roman Catholic prelates have had a meeting, and unite in demanding an "exclusive Catholic college, endowed by the State; a division of the property of the royal and endowed schools; an alteration of the Queen's colleges to denominational institutions." They will not be content with the throwing open of Trinity College; but demand the endowment of their own university. Cardinal Cullen denounces all those who send their children to the undenominational national schools, saying that all "who thus sacrifice their little ones to Moloch show themselves to be unworthy of the benefits of absolution."

—In view of the approaching Roman Council, Merle d'Aubigne, the historian of the Reformation, addressed a letter to Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., suggesting that the Protestants of England should take the initiative in making next December—when that council is to meet—a commencement for more vigorous measures to forward the work of the Reformation, which was arrested in the last half of the sixteenth century, after the meeting of the Council of Trent. In accordance with D'Aubigne's recommendation, it is proposed that throughout the week beginning December 5, united prayer meetings of Christians of all denominations be held, and prayer offered for the spread of the Gospel in behalf of the work of Reformation now proceeding in France, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and other traditional centres of Romish influence. It seems probable that these meetings will be held, as they seem to find favor with Christians of all denominations.

—The *Western Catholic*, speaking of the boast of Father Hecker and others that the Catholic religion is gaining ground in this country, says:—

"There never was a greater error. True, millions of Catholics, flying from misery in the Old World, have taken homes in the New, and their millions of offspring now cover all the land. But this is a loss to the Church, and not a gain; for two-thirds of them have lost their faith. There are ten millions at least of persons in the United States, born of Catholic parents, who are now heathens; and will, in all human probability, die heathens. Many of them fill the jails and prisons all over the land. Many others of them are on their way thither. There are said to be five millions still faithful to the faith of their fathers. The natural increase of Catholic population in this country is more than 100 per cent. in a generation. If the same causes which are at work now continue, that 100 per cent. will be lost to the Church as sure as it will come."

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

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THE OCTOBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL contains:—George W. Childs, Philip Phillips, John A. Roebling, and George L. Miller; Is Phrenology a Science? Salem Witchcraft; Our Convicts—What shall be done with them? A New Method of Warming Houses; The Chinese Question—Shall We Have "Celestial" Laborers? The Tiger, etc., with illustrations. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New York, or FELL & DUFFY, No. 702 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 9 22 ws 2t

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

THE LYCEUM, NO. 1, CONTAINS THE names, subjects, and terms of over two hundred of the best LECTURERS, MUSICIANS, and READERS of the country, with valuable advice to LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

Specimen copy sent on receipt of stamp, by JAMES REDPATH, Boston, Mass. 9 11 s 4t

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 124 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 25

ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

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This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

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With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Manteletts, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.

Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.

Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.

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Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuthf

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th, day of September, 1869, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of HOSPITAL PROPERTY,

consisting of Bedding, Clothing, and Dressings, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

3,000 Bed Sacks.
2,500 Blankets.
4,000 Counterpanes.
4,000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers.
4,500 Hair Pillows.
5,000 Pillow Cases.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
15,000 Drawers.
25,000 Shirts.
3,000 Socks.
10,000 dozen Roller Bandages.

Also, Napkins, Cotton and Woollen Tape, Picked Lint, Cotton Wadding, Red Flannel, Saddlers' Silk, Linen Thread, 14,000 pounds Condensed Milk, 20,000 pounds Beef Extract.

All the above articles are new, and never have been used.

Catalogues, containing full particulars, ready ten days before sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Twenty-five per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. A. 9 23 4t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BONDED GOODS REmaining in store over three years.

Will be sold, at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

Per barque "Frei," Gullas master, from Rotterdam June 11, 1866—1 cask Gin, mark Palm Tree—C. Imported by George C. Carson & Co.

Per Outside Line, from New Bedford June 19, 1866—2 casks and three ½ casks Wine, mark W. D. Imported by William Derbyshire.

Per railroad line, from New York July 23, 1866—19 baskets Wine, mark S. S. N. Imported by S. S. Norcross.

Per steamer "Propontis," Higginson master, from Liverpool August 6, 1866—13 baskets Champagne, mark G. (H.) V. Imported by G. H. Vandyke & Co.

Per railroad line, from New York August 22, 1866—Twelve ½ ps. Brandy, mark A. W. Imported by A. Weniger.

Per brig "Matilda," Anderson master, from St. Bartholomew August 28, 1866—4 barrels Lead Ore. Imported by Janutche & Lavergne.

Per barque "Jupiter," Bradberring master, from London September 21, 1866—16 dozen bottles Wine, marks J. W. & Co. and P. K. Imported by Phil. Schmidt.

HENRY D. MOORE, Collector of Customs.
SAMUEL C. COOK,
9 22 23 25 27 29 30—10 4 5 7 Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS remaining in store over one year.

Will be sold at Godley's Bonded Warehouse, GRANITE Street, on FRIDAY, October 8, 1869, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

Per brig "S. W. Welsh," Watson, master, from Palermo, June 1, 1868, one valise Clothing, mark G. M. or A. N.

Per brig "George Berry," Bradley, master, from Sagua, June 10, 1868, two demijohns Liquor.

Per barque "H. Gregory," Gregory, master, from Genoa, June 30, 1868, three packages sample Cotton.

Per schooner "Ralph Souder," Crosby, master, from Hillsboro, September 4, 1868, one small package, mark E. Pennington, Jr., care of Medara & Cabada.

Per brig "Bride," from Messina, January 27, 1868, one box merchandise, addressed John Francis.

HENRY D. MOORE, Collector of Customs.
SAMUEL C. COOK,
9 22 23 25 27 29 30—10 4 5 7 Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.

The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.

Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.

UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.

Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.

Polite Salesladies in attendance.

A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

11 2

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

4 26 6m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1726 Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Columbia avenue, west of Seventeenth street, No. 1726; containing in front on Columbia avenue 20 feet, and extending in depth 94 feet; also, lot adjoining in the rear, 28 feet front, and 40 feet deep to Institute street (forming an L). The house is well built, and in good order; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers and sitting-room on the second floor, and 5 chambers on the third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. Subject to a redeemable yearly ground rent of $66. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale. Terms—Cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1937 Vine street, east of Twentieth street, nearly opposite Logan Square. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Vine street, east of Twentieth street, No. 1937; containing in front on Vine street 18 feet, and extending in depth 117 feet to a street. The house is in complete order and repair; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen and summer kitchen on the first floor; sitting-room, store-room, bath-room (with water-closet and drain to sewer), and 2 chambers on the second floor, 2 chambers on the third floor, gas (with handsome fixtures, which are included in the sale free of charge), furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1914 Vine street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—ESTATE of Michael Larkin, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Genteel Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 908 South Fifth street, below Christian street. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1.—All that genteel three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Fifth street, south of Christian street, No. 908; containing in front on Fifth street 15 feet, and extending in depth 68 feet. It contains 6 rooms, gas introduced, water in the yard, etc.

No. 2.—Building Lot. All that lot of ground situate on the west side of Fifth street, adjoining the above on the north, 14 feet 10¾ inches front by 68 feet deep.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 11 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1318 Brown street, between Thirteenth and Broad streets. On Tuesday, October 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Brown street, west of Thirteenth street, No. 1318; containing in front on Brown street 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 78 feet 5½ inches, and on the west line 79 feet. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $60.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 11 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable three-story brick residence, No. 1110 North Fourth street, with brick factory in the rear, on Leithgow street; two fronts. On Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick residence, with three-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Fourth street, above George street, No. 1110; containing in front on Fourth street 40 feet, and extending in depth 99 feet 11½ inches to Leithgow street two fronts. The house is in excellent order; has gas throughout, bath, hot and cold water, heater, etc. Also, brick factory in the rear on Leithgow street, 40 feet front, which could be altered into dwellings. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Clear of all incumbrance. Keys at No. 1022 North Third street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 18 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Business Stand.—Three-story Brick Hotel and dwelling, No. 10 S. Tenth street, below Market street. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick hotel and dwelling, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Tenth street, south of Market street, No. 10; containing in front on Tenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 63 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It is occupied as a lager beer saloon, and is a good business stand; has gas, bath, vault in the yard for wine and coal, and well in the cellar. The property is leased until the 15th of October, 1870, at $1320 per year, payable monthly, in advance. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$4000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 18 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two two and a half-story Brick Dwellings, State street, north of Green street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, and Market street and Powelton avenue. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two 2½-story brick (rough-cast) dwellings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of State street, 28 feet north of Green or Filbert street (State is between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, and between Market street and Powelton avenue), each lot containing in front 25 feet, and in depth 100 feet. Terms—Cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
9 18 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand, Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1530 South street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. On Tuesday, October 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of South street, west of Fifteenth street, adjoining the Keter Market, No. 1530; containing in front on South street 16 feet and extending in depth 68 feet. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, and is a good business stand; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc. Terms—$800 may remain on mortgage. Possession April 1. For further particulars apply next door, No. 1528.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 18 5t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Handsome Country Seat of 4½ acres, Deptford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, about 2½ miles from Woodbury. On Tuesday, October 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that country seat of 4½ acres, situate in Deptford township, 2½ miles from Woodbury, on the West Jersey Railroad, ten miles from Philadelphia, and on the Thoroughfare and Red Bank turnpike. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling, with stone foundation, two stories high, observatory on top, tin roof; contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and back kitchen on the first floor; five bed rooms on the second floor; house is about 55 by 40 feet; balcony front and back; handsomely papered, marble mantels, range, etc. Frame stable and carriage house; also a four-roomed tenant house; lawn in front of house; strawberry beds on each side of the house, also other fruit; two good springs, pump in the wash-house, garden soil adapted for trucking, good cellar laid in cement. Terms cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 23 25 O 2 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Modern Three story Brick Residence, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Wallace streets. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the N. W. corner of Eleventh and Wallace streets; the lot containing in front on Eleventh street 39 feet 1½ inches, and extending in depth 89 feet 4½ inches on the north line, and on Wallace street 93 feet, and being in width on the west end 33 feet 6½ inches. The house is in excellent repair; has parlor, reception-room, dining-room, and 3 kitchens on the first floor; 2 chambers, library, sitting-room, store-room, bath, and water-closet on second floor, and 5 chambers on the third floor; gas, hot and cold water, range, 2 furnaces, cold water, well in the cellar, etc.; garden is planted with a variety of fruit trees, grapery, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $140, payable in silver. Terms, one-third cash. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 23 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Valuable property known as the Siloam M. E. Church, South street, Paschaliville, Twenty-seventh Ward. On Tuesday, October 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable property known as the Siloam M. E. Church, situate at the corner of South street and Mud lane, Paschaliville, Twenty-seventh ward; the lot containing in front on South street 75 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth along the middle of Mud lane 144 feet, and the other line 131½ feet, being in the rear 127 feet 6 inches. Terms, cash. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 18 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Lands, Michigan.—On Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1.—A tract of land in Houghton Co., Michigan, being the northwest quarter of section 10, town 49 north, range 31 west, containing 160 acres.

No. 2.—Also, tract, being the southeast quarter of section 10, town 49 north, range 31 west, containing 160 acres.

No. 3.—Lots 1 and 2, section 28, town 47 north, range 19 west, containing 95 90-100 acres in Marquette county.

No. 4.—A tract of land, being the south half of southwest quarter, section 10, town 49 north, range 46 west, containing 80 acres.

No. 5.—A tract of land, being the north half of northwest quarter, section 15, town 49 north, range 46 west, containing 80 acres.

The above Nos. 4 and 5 are in Ontonagon Co., Michigan, and convenient to the new city of Duluth, on Lake Superior, and are supposed to be valuable mineral lands.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 18 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN, 253 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 347 South Eighteenth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 347 South Eighteenth street, cor

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The following orders from the figure-head of the Police Department explain themselves:—

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE, PHILADELPHIA, September 23, 1869.—General Order No. 18.—With a view of increasing the efficiency of the Police Force, in case of fire, the following will be observed:—

I. An officer will be detailed by the Mayor, to be known as the Assistant Fire Marshal, whose duty it will be to attend all fires, and in the absence of the Chief, to take command of the police force there present.

II. Until the arrival of either the Chief or the Fire Marshal, the lieutenant of the district in which the fire occurs will take command.

III. The Reserve Force of the district in which the fire is reported, together with the Reserves of all the next adjoining districts, will immediately, upon the alarm being given, proceed rapidly to the scene of the conflagration, bearing with them the fire-ropes and lanterns of their respective districts. Upon arriving at the fire the ropes will be stretched across the streets in such manner as to give the firemen ample space in which to operate, and all persons, except equipped firemen and other properly authorized persons, will be compelled to get outside of the fire cordon.

IV. In order to be prepared to render assistance in case of accident, the stretcher belonging to the district in which the fire takes place will, in all cases, be taken to the fire by the officers of that district.

V. Officers will, as far as practicable, be kept together by districts; and when relieved will be marched back to their station-houses in a body.

VI. Every exertion must be made to prevent robbery, and to this end officers will be placed at the entrance of all open houses and over all merchandise and movable property. The officer in charge will see that the guards in question are properly stationed and instructed previous to removing the ropes.

VII. It seems to be frequently the case that when a fire occurs the officers of the district leave their beats in order to attend the fire; this is improper; the officers on duty must remain, and should be extra vigilant, as thieves frequently seize opportunities of this nature to operate.

VIII. In many instances we find that the travel of the passenger cars is unnecessarily interruped on streets several squares from the fire, thereby adding to the confusion and greatly inconveniencing the public: this should be avoided, and no line of cars stopped except those in the immediate vicinity of the fire.

IX. In cases of accident officers should be promptly detailed to carry the wounded to the hospital or secure the attendance of physicians.

X. The officers must be prompt in suppressing disorder and rioting, and will render to the firemen and insurance patrol every assistance possible, and will be expected to act in harmony with them in their patriotic efforts to save the property of our citizens from destruction.

By order of the Mayor.

ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1869.—Special Order No. 20.—In compliance with General Order No. 18, Day Sergeant A. H. Randall is hereby appointed Assistant Fire Marshal, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Mayor.

ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—"Frank" and "American Jackson" trotted at Suffolk Park yesterday afternoon. "Frank" won in three straight heats. Time—2:43, 2:41, 2:41½.

—Colonel E. W. C. Moore, of this city, leads the congregational singing at the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

—The butterflies of fashion, returned from the sea-side and the country-side, are again fluttering in our streets.

—The famed "Invincibles" went to Germantown last evening. Their appearance was attractive.

—The Assistance Fire Company leaves on a Northern trip on Monday next.

—The "Keystoners" make their first appearance on the streets this evening.

—The corner-stone of the Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church will be laid to-morrow afternoon, at Sixteenth and Jefferson streets.

—The Supreme Court has refused the application of Dr. Paul Schœppe for a new trial. He is now lying under sentence of death at Carlisle.

—The Green Street M. E. Church is to have a new organ.

—The Fifth Ward Democratic ticket is printed in Fenian colors.

THE "INS" AND THE "OUTS."—The ornamental Chief of the Police Department has addressed a letter to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department relative to the parties permitted inside the ropes on fire grounds. As everybody knows, so lax has been the rule in this matter, that the whole city—men, women, and children—have hitherto been allowed to approach the very building in flames. Especially have bogus firemen been allowed the privilege. The Chief don't like this. He wants none but genuine fireboys to be upon the scene.

The Chief Engineer replied, in regard to those who were entitled to come in:—

"I reply to your communication—admit none on the fire-ground except they have fire hats or carry horns, which designate them as directors of companies, and in some companies they are recognized as equipped. A belt or shirt will not be considered as equipped. Respectfully, etc.,

"GEORGE DOWNEY, Chief Engineer."

BROWNSTONE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The elegant brown and Picton dwelling, with Mansard roof, No. 1334 Arch street, the lot extending 136 feet to Cuthbert street, will be sold by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on the 28th inst. $20,000 may remain on ground rent, and immediate possession will be given. The house is 42 feet 6 inches front (having a side yard of 7½ feet), finished in a very superior and elegant manner by the present owner, without regard to cost; has elegant parlor, dining room, library, pantry, and kitchen on the first floor; basement kitchen and wash room, with permanent tubs and hot and cold water; 4 chambers, bath, sewing room, and conservatory on second floor; 5 chambers on third floor; numerous large closets; walls and ceilings handsomely painted throughout; has superior permanent washstands, 2 bath rooms, 2 ranges, gas throughout, cellar cemented, ice house connected with cellar under side yard, drainage into sewer, etc. Also, a genteel brick stable and coach house on Cuthbert street; has accommodations for 5 horses and 3 carriages.

CORNER-STONE LAYING OF CHURCHES. — On Monday next, at 5 P. M., the corner-stone of the Woodland Presbyterian Church, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, Pastor, southeast corner of Pine and Forty-second streets, will be laid. Drs. Musgrave and Beadle, and Revs. Lowrie, Dana, Henry and Cunningham will participate in the exercises. If the weather should prove unfavorable, the services will be held in the chapel. The singing will be conducted by the West Philadelphia Choral Society.

Rev. J. Dr. Conrad's congregation (Church of the Messiah), having worshipped for nearly three years in a carpenter shop on Oxford street, above Thirteenth, will lay the corner-stone of their new church, at Sixteenth and Jefferson streets, to-morrow (Sunday), September 26, at 4 o'clock. This will be welcome news to the Lutherans of the northwestern part of the city.

MR. PETER E. ABEL, from his Literary Curiosity Shop, No. 131 South Seventh street, sends us an artistic representation of Grant "Returning to Headquarters" after his summer jaunt. The great army of office-seekers has been scattered during his absence—some married, some dead—and the "last man," in the shape of a dead-broke carpet-bagger, presents his recommendation for a post office, and asks to have his papers signed immediately, that he may "git out of this hole!" Whether the joke is on Grant or the carpet-bagger we are unable to say.

EULOGIUM ON HON. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL.—David Paul Brown, Esq., will deliver an eulogium on the life and character of the late Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, late President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at the hall of the University of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday evening, September 28, at 8 o'clock. The character of the speaker, and the honorable services to the community of the respected citizen now departed, ensure an address of mark, even in these times of ripe oratory.

MOLASSES.—William Bull was arrested last night on Delaware avenue, between Spruce and Pine streets, for the theft of three barrels of molasses from the store of Smith & Fenn, on Dock street. He engaged a drayman, named Thomas Hamilton, to haul the barrels to William Stevenson's place, on Water street. The driver, afterwards suspecting that all was not right, lodged information of the transaction, and William was arrested. He will appear at the Central Station this afternoon.

PEACHES.—The prices of peaches remain without change. The arrivals on Delaware avenue to-day aggregate 4000 baskets, as follows:—

Propeller—Decatur, from Sassafras river, Maryland, with 570 baskets.

Steamers—Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, Del., with 1900 baskets.

Barges—David and Lucy, Odessa, and Madison, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Md., with 1000 baskets.

A FORMER BOARDER.—Joseph Hauck some time since boarded in a house at Front and Wilson streets. Yesterday he paid a visit to his old landlady, and during the evening, while the present lodgers in the place were at supper, he skedaddled with a pair of pants, two shirts, a vest, and a breast-pin. He was arrested, and will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

CAUGHT NAPPING.—Policeman No. 243, Fifth district, last night laid down on the steps of a grocery store at Twentieth and Lombard streets, and fell asleep. The chief of the force came along, found his subordinate snoring, and carried away his cap. The fate of the faithless sentinel is inevitable.

WOULD-BE THIEVES.—William Haux and John Tyson were arrested yesterday morning for attempting to steal a piece of clothing from the store of Edward Turner, at Ridge Avenue and Francis street. They will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

IN WANT OF A COAT.—A chap named Robert Curry was arrested this morning at Third and Arch streets, on suspicion of having stolen a coat from a store on Delaware avenue. Alderman Kerr held him for a further hearing.

THE DEATH OF REV. JOHN COLEMAN, D. D., at St. Louis, Mo., last week, will be heard with regret by many of our readers. Dr. Coleman was, for a period of over twenty years, rector of Trinity P. E. Church, Southwark. He was for many years associated with Rev. Dr. Frederick Ohlige (now rector of Trinity Church, New York) in the editorship and publication of the *Banner of the Cross*, a religious periodical of a high character. Dr. Coleman was eminent as a theologian and a scholar, and much beloved by his congregation for his true Christian spirit and life. Some ten years ago he removed to St. Louis, Mo., to take charge of a flourishing parish there, where he was called to Grenada, Miss., and subsequently returned to St. Louis, where the illness of which he died prevented him being active in his duties as a pastor. He leaves two sons—Rev. J. Leighton Coleman, rector of the P. E. Church at Mauch Chunk; the other, John Coleman, Jr., is now a student at the General Theological Seminary at New York; two daughters, one of whom, married, lives at St. Louis, with whom Mrs. Coleman is making her residence, where Dr. Coleman breathed his last, sustained by his unfaltering trust in the God whose minister he had been for nearly half a century, and soothed by all that affection and love could prompt to ease his dying moments.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the late Dr. Dorr, Rector of Christ Church, was admitted to probate this morning, in the office of the Register of Wills. In it he makes the following bequests:—

To the Selectmen of the town of Salisbury, Essex county, Mass., $500, which is to be devoted to the repairing and improving of Point Cemetery.

St. James' Church, Amesbury, Mass., $2000, the interest to be added until the amount foots up enough to buy a parsonage valued at $2500.

Christ Church, Philadelphia, $5000, for an endowment fund to preserve the present building and preserve the Protestant Episcopal Church forever.

To the same church 500 volumes of his library for the use of the rector and members. Also, his stereotype plates and titles, and rights to all his works for the use of the Sunday School. Also, to each of the poor members of the church who are now receiving aid, $10.

Bishop White Prayer-book Society, $100.

Female Prayer-book Society, $100.

Ladies' Missionary Society of Christ Church, $100.

Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania, $100.

To Christ Church, $1000 for an endowment fund to sustain a week-day school, the interest to be added for ten years or until the amount becomes sufficient to support said school.

The executors named are Edward S. Clark, No. 1635 Spruce street, and William H. Webb, Secretary of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

CAPTURED.—At midnight the morocco factory of John M. Siegel, No. 205 Willow street, was entered by thieves. They pried open a window shutter, and then one of them stationed himself outside, while two others clambered in. They took a couple of bags with them to carry off the plunder. While engaged in their operations Sergeant Aiman, of the Seventh district, happened by, and discovered that the place was open. He jumped through the window and found a couple of fellows, alarmed by his sudden entrance, hidden under a pile of leather. He arrested them. Their names are James Randolph and George Yard. At the same time Officer McElhone captured the third man watching outside. His name is William Ross. The trio will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Select Council will be held on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

HAGGERTY'S CASE.

The argument upon the rule granted against Haggerty, to show cause why he should not be remanded to the penitentiary to serve out an unexpired term of imprisonment, not having been concluded on Saturday last, was resumed this morning

Mr. Brooke, citing additional authorities in support of his theory that if an unconstitutional condition is annexed to a pardon, the condition is repugnant to the pardon and void, but the pardon itself is absolute and valid, proceeded to advance a new proposition, namely, that by imposing the condition that the prisoner should leave the country the Governor had overreached his authority, which extended only over this State and not beyond its limits. If Haggerty had taken up his residence in New Jersey, where his pardon would have been his protection, and some crime other than that for which he was sentenced should have been discovered to have been committed by him in this State, he could not send a requisition for him to the Governor of New Jersey, for the condition imposed in the pardon would be a bar against such a proceeding. But the condition was not content with sending the prisoner out of the State alone, but went all the length of banishing him from the country. Suppose Haggerty had not gone farther than New York, how could the Governor have caused his return for a violation of the condition? The pardon was of the offense, and not of the offender; the offense, therefore, being wiped out, there was nothing upon which a requisition could be founded, and the Governor of Pennsylvania having no jurisdiction in the State of New York, he could in no way effect the return of the prisoner. But again, if Haggerty, being a resident and citizen of New York, should desire to travel through this State to the West, his pardon and citizenship under another State would be his safeguard against his molestation here. But by prescribing that the grantee should leave the country was really a disfranchisement, which was prohibited by the Constitution of the nation.

On the point of the fulfillment of the condition it was argued that that only required in terms that the prisoner should leave the country, but not that he should never return. He did leave the country, as had been proven, and it was not for the Court to say what the grantor of the pardon had not said, that the grantee had no right to return.

Mr. Mann followed Mr. Brooke, promising that the subject had been so thoroughly exhausted by Mr. Brooke that but little was left to him, and began by saying that this question of the validity of a conditional pardon was one of the greatest interest not only to the prisoner, but to the whole State, and therefore he thought a lawyer—a man whose profession called him to such duties—should be allowed, fairly, honestly, and freely, to discuss such a question before an honorable Court, without strict and unjust criticism, as though he were as bad as or worse than the burglar or other offender, whether he be a Haggerty or not.

To the point of the pardon: he certainly believed that it was applied to the offense and not to the offenders, and, therefore, no condition could lawfully be annexed; but, granting, for the sake of argument, that a condition could be imposed, was this such a one as should stand? Could the Governor name as a condition that Haggerty should forever vote a certain way? Could he forever control his vote? No. Then could he control his will to reside in any county? Could he force him to become a citizen of any particular sovereignty? No! It would not be just in the sight of Heaven or in the sight of man. If the grantee is too bad a man to be allowed to reside here, it is wrong to force him with all his wickedness upon another people. This State has no penal colony to which to transport its scourges, and it cannot make penal colonies of its neighbors. But it is contended that no condition can be coupled with a pardon, and when granted, the pardon must be construed most strongly against the government and most favorably to the grantee.

This was James Haggerty's case, but in law it was the same as the case of any other man. If another man had been pardoned four years ago upon a condition similar to this, and had returned a reformed man, had married, and made his little home, surrounded by bright-eyed little children and by admiring friends, and the prosecuting officer should break into his happy little household, exclaiming, "Ah! ha! you are back in the State, and now must you go back to your prison cell!" the whole community would arise, and there would be such a cry about the ears of that officer that he could not be heard. The law makes no distinction of persons, and the Court must administer justice to James Haggerty as in that man.

District Attorney Sheppard closed the discussion. He concurred in most of the propositions advanced by Mr. Brooke and Mr. Mann. The latter gentleman had favored the Court with an eloquent and beautiful exhortation to a strict observance of the law, in reply to which he would suggest that Mr. Mann should apply his excellent advice to his client, by whom it was much more needed than by this honorable Court. On the part of the Commonwealth, all remarks tending to excite the flame of public indignation against the prisoner had been scrupulously avoided; whether or not there existed a prejudice against him, the Commonwealth's officer did not stand here to take advantage of it; but if what he contended was the law, he wanted it administered. Nor did he desire to strain that law one hair's breadth against the prisoner or any other man living: and if the prisoner were ten times the man he was painted us by some, he would ask for him the same law that would apply to one as white as snow.

Turning to the practice in this State, Mr. Sheppard cited many cases from 1821 down to the cases of Hester Vaughan and Chauncey Johnson, showing that the Governors had all sanctioned the annexation of conditions to pardons. Passing from the practice to the law, he took the broad ground that in all matters, other than of impeachments, the pardoning power of the Governor is as absolute as words can make it. These conditions were not executive coercions, banishments, or expatriations, as the prisoner's counsel had attempted to prove; they were contracts voluntarily accepted by the grantees. The Executive said, "You will be released upon acceptance of this condition, otherwise you shall remain in prison;" and they said, "We willingly and gladly take our liberty, and will go abroad." They ask a boon and pay the stipulated consideration. Therefore, all that talk about expatriation is entirely inapplicable here.

Flavell's case, decided in 1845 by the Supreme Court in Banc, and not at Nisi Prius, as the prisoner's counsel erroneously supposed, decided that conditional pardons were constitutional: and in that case the condition was a removal from the State. This is the law as given by the highest court; if it be bad law, yet this Court is bound by it, and it is reviewable only by the Court that pronounced it, and an argument here against it would come with bad grace.

As to whether the condition of the pardon had been fulfilled, Mr. Sheppard argued the negative, and maintained that the burden of proof of the fulfillment was with the defendant, which he had failed to make. He had attempted, though by incomplete means, to show that he had left the country and was living at St. Catherines, Canada. This place is but eleven miles from Niagara, twenty-five minutes by rail, and he might easily have resided at Niagara and conducted his correspondence from St. Catherines without personal inconvenience. This was not the proper kind of proof of a *bona fide* departure from the country—a fair and natural presumption that he was at most merely vibrating between the borders of the two countries. This word "leave" in the pardon means something, and is not to be trifled with in this manner. And the pardon was granted for the good of the community as well as of the grantee, and he must execute it in that sense.

And the canon of law in this respect is that the construction of this pardon is to be strict against the grantee, for it is a privilege pleaded by him in derogation to the rights of others—the community.

This pardon is a grant upon a covenant, and the covenant is the grantee's language, and he must be held to it. It is to be most strongly taken against him.

The argument being concluded, the matter was held under consideration.

Supreme Court.

DR. SCHOEPPE'S CASE.

In the case of Dr. Schœppe, convicted at Carlisle of the murder of Miss Steinecke, by administering poison, an *allocatur* has been refused by this Court.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The New York Stock Quotations—Baltimore in a Ferment—Packer Agriculturizing in Norristown—Naval Orders—The New Danish Minister.

FROM NEW YORK.

Butterfield Selling Gold.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Notwithstanding the solicitations of gold brokers, Assistant Treasurer Butterfield is selling the four millions of gold advertised yesterday, and purchasing bonds with money realized from the sale. The prices are nominal, gold selling at 133 in large lots.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Stocks dull. Money sharp at 7 per cent. 5-20s, 1862, coupon 121¾; do. 1864, do., 120; do. 1865, do., 120¾; do. do., new, 118¾; do. 1867, 118¾; do. 1868, do., 118; 10-40s, 109. Virginia 6s, new, 58; Missouri 6s, 86½; Canton Company, 53; Cumberland preferred, 30½; New York Central, 184½; Erie, 35¾; Reading, 94½; Hudson River, 167; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 92½; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 184; Western Union Telegraph, 36½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Cotton quiet; sales of 250 bales at 29c. Flour dull, and prices favor buyers; sales of 6500 barrels; State at $5·90@6·70; Ohio at $6·20@6·75; Western at $5·80@6·90; and Southern at $6·45@10·50. Wheat dull, but unchanged. Corn dull, and declined 1@2c.; sales of 34,000 bushels new mixed Western at $1·08@1·10; yellow Western at $1·15. Oats firmer; sales of 35,000 bushels Southern and Western at 64@65c. Beef dull. Pork quiet; new mess, $31·50; prime, $27@27·50. Lard dull; steam, 18¾@19c. Whisky quiet; Western, $1·25.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hoff is ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Examiners at Washington. Commander John L. Wonder is to be Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Captain H. G. Clary has been detached from ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander Frederick R. Furstn is detached from the Ashuelot, and placed on waiting orders.

Appointed Chaplain.

Rev. J. Rutherford Matthews, of Greenville, N. J., has been appointed chaplain in the navy.

Appointment.

Nathan Patton was to-day appointed Collector of Customs for the district of Texas.

Minister from Denmark.

Mr. F. E. De Belle, accompanied by Secretary Fish, repaired to the Executive Mansion, and presented his credentials as Minister from Denmark. He had for some time previous been Charge d'Affaires of that kingdom.

FROM THE STATE.

Asa Packer at Norristown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, Sept. 25.—The Hon. Asa Packer, Democratic candidate for Governor, is here to-day for the purpose of attending the Montgomery County Agricultural Fair.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Financial Fever in the Monumental City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—There continues to be much excitement amongst the gold operators here to-day. Large crowds are gathered around the brokers' offices. It is reported that several brokers lost heavily, and there will probably be some important failures.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Cotton dull and nominally 28c. Flour dull and high grades lower; Howard street superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; family, $8@10·50; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·25@7·75. Wheat dull and weak; choice red at $1·50@1·55. Corn dull; white, $1·25@1·28; yellow, $1·20@1·24. Oats dull at 60@65c. Rye, $1·10@1·20. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon firm and tending up; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 20½c.; shoulders, 16½c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky very dull at $1·20@1·21.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 25—1·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for account. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; 1865s, old, 82¾; 1867s, 81¾; 10-40s, 75½. Stocks quiet. Erie, 26¼; Illinois Central, 93¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Bourse opened steady. Rentes, 70f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—1·30 P. M.—Closing prices:—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 12¾@12⅞d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12⅝d. The sales reached 12,000 bales, 4000 of which were taken for export and speculation. Corn, 29s. 9d. Beef, 89s. Cheese, 63s.

HAVRE, Sept. 25.—Cotton opened dull, both on the spot and afloat. Tres ordinaire on the spot, 145½f.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

An Explanatory Card from Rev. Dr. Porter.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

SIR:—Since seeing you a moment last evening, I have read some twenty different papers proclaiming "Heavy Defalcations" in the Methodist Book Concern. They all point to Dr. Lanahan, the Assistant Book Agent, as the astute discoverer of the painful facts. Several of them name the writer and two or three others as the principal criminals in the premises. We are therefore suffering in our reputation and business, and must suffer until something more definite is divulged; and the Book Concern must be holden responsible for it. Now as Dr. Lanahan seems to have started these rumors, and as all eyes are anxiously turned towards him for information, it seems to be the duty of the agents to state distinctly, over their own signatures, whether there has really been any "defalcation" or not. They owe it to the Concern, of which they are the honored custodians; they owe it to the parties who stand implicated by their agency, and to the public which manifests so much interest in the question. If this is all a farce, set on foot to aid certain private and party interests, just at this time, while the Conferences are voting on Lay Delegation, it is quite important to know it. Rumor says that the edition of the *Christian Advocate* stopped the press last Tuesday morning to deny the astounding statement of the *Times*, and that Dr. Lanahan would not allow it. If this is true he must endorse the reports in circulation, and cannot hesitate to publish just what he knows on the subject. If he will not do it, perhaps Mr. Carlton, the principal agent, will feel interest enough in the suffering parties, embracing the time-honored Book Concern, to state whether or not there has been any such defalcation as is alleged. It is certainly time for that agency to speak out and relieve the public mind of the damaging suspicions it has created. After waiting a few days for further developments from headquarters, I propose to take such measures to vindicate myself against every published rumor implicatory of my character and administration as circumstances may require, which I can do by the *books of the Concern and the affidavits of honest men.*

New York, Sept. 24, 1869. JAMES PORTER,
Late Assistant Agent in Methodist Book Concern.

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, Sept. 23, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	29,299 15
From Port Carbon	9,443 04
From Pottsville	6,219 18
From Schuylkill Haven	28,331 18
From Auburn	2,838 17
From Port Clinton	13,842 12
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	1,339 02
From Allentown and Alburtis	115 13
Anthracite Coal for week	91,430 19
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	9,003 00
Total for week paying freight	100,433 19
Coal for Company's use	2,616 09
Total all kinds for week	103,050 08
Previously this year	2,994,794 01
Total	3,097,844 09
To Thursday, Sept. 24, 1868	2,557,308 13

[Received too late for Classification.]

REV. W. S. OWENS AT NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Pews free.

FOURTH EDITION

NEW YORK.

The Condition of the Banks After the Crash—The Quotations of the Money Market—The Poor Chinamen.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Condition of the Banks—The Solvent Ones.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A meeting of bank presidents was held this morning, to ascertain the status of certain banks. H. M. Benedict, President of the Gold Exchange Bank, reported it solvent. It had already thrown out fifteen failures, chiefly among the small fry. The Tenth National was also spoken of as sound.

In Government purchases of gold bids ranged from 125⅝ to 134. Two millions sold at 32@34. Bonds are now being sold.

Rumors that the Tenth National Bank was insolvent and in debt to the Clearing House $750,000 are denied. The bank is said to be perfectly solvent.

Money is 8 per cent.; gold 141, to carry stocks.

Clubbed to Death.

A suit has been commenced at the instance of several German societies to recover $50,000 damages from Charles C. Buddington, the roundsman in Sixth precinct who caused the death of Jacob Runkle, a German emigrant, by clubbing him. An order has been issued for Buddington's arrest, bailable in $20,000.

The Poor Chinaman.

A Chinaman named Aramanrchogle, totally unacquainted with internal revenue affairs, was brought before a United States Commissioner this morning for selling cigars out of unstamped boxes. His cigars were unceremoniously confiscated, and he was discharged with a caution to go and sin no more.

The New York Synod

of United Presbyterian Church continued its session here to-day. The discussion on the Theological Seminary will be had on Monday afternoon.

FROM EUROPE.

A Denial.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The *Constitutionnel* denies the truth of the report of the *Gaulois* that a note had been sent to Prussia, warning her that the annexation of Baden would be considered a cause for war.

Murderers Yet at Large.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The report that the husband and eldest son of the woman recently murdered, with her children, had been arrested at Havre, was incorrect. A man named Turpneau, an alleged accomplice, was traced to that place and captured. Additional evidence has come to light, which leads to the belief that the father and son are innocent, and may possibly have been murdered by the same parties who killed the mother.

Catholic University.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The question raised in regard to the Catholic University at Fulda will probably be settled by a new educational bill to be submitted to the Diet.

A New Transatlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A new line of telegraph cable to be laid from Poland to Nova Scotia is projected.

FROM CUBA.

The Situation, and Conclusions of the Spanish Press.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The Havana press, reviewing the situation, conclude that a majority of Cubans are loyal, and cite in proof the solicitude of the Cuban Junta in New York to enlist American filibusters to fight the battles of the rebellion, the rebel officers being unable to obtain recruits among the natives. The Spanish element in the island is unanimously of the opinion that the Washington Government has no right to interfere in Cuban affairs, and that insurrections never admit of mediation.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Little Girl Smothered to Death.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 25.—The house of Mrs. Mack was damaged by fire this morning, and Helen, a little daughter of Mr. Mack, was smothered to death by the smoke entering the room where she lay in bed.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 236, being an decrease of 20 from last week, and a decrease of 13 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 100 were adults; 136 minors; 191 were born in the United States; 38 were foreign; 7 were unknown; 9 were people of color; and 14 from the country. Of the number, 2 died of congestion of the brain; 10 of inflammation of the lungs; 8 of typhoid fever; 9 of marasmus; 8 of old age; and 8 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	7	Fifteenth	13
Second	8	Sixteenth	5
Third	9	Seventeenth	7
Fourth	11	Eighteenth	10
Fifth	2	Nineteenth	18
Sixth	3	Twentieth	16
Seventh	12	Twenty-first	4
Eighth	6	Twenty-second	11
Ninth	4	Twenty-third	8
Tenth	3	Twenty-fourth	8
Eleventh	9	Twenty-fifth	6
Twelfth	6	Twenty-sixth	12
Thirteenth	7	Twenty-seventh	7
Fourteenth	8	Twenty-eighth	4

ARRESTED.—Dennis Quin, the individual who shot Bernard Kane, some ten days since, was arrested yesterday at Thirteenth and Carpenter streets, and held to answer in the sum of $3500 by Alderman Collins.

MAD DOG!—Yesterday afternoon Officer O'Mealy shot a mad dog at Twenty-first and Rittenhouse streets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER BOARD.

$600 City 6s, New	101	5 sh Minehill R.	53
$2000 Leh Gold 1	96¾	5 sh Manuf Bk	30
$1000 W Jer R 6s	90¾	100 sh Leh Nav St. c	36½
6 sh Bk of N Am	233	100 do. c.	36¾
200 sh Penna. b30.	56¾	500 sh Read RR	47⅛
10 do.	56¾	500 do. b30.	47⅛
56 do.	56¾	100 do. s5.	47⅛
8 do. 1s.	56¾	200 do. 1s.	47⅛
50 sh Leh Val R.	56¾	100 do. c.	47 3-16

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
$ 17 wsm5 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN WEDDING CARDS.
FAIRCHILDS' GOLD PENS,
WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES,
ENGLISH WRITING-DESKS,
FINE ENGLISH POCKET-BOOKS,
CARD CASES,
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mwssm PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 114, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are fraternally invited to meet at the Hall, CHESNUT Street, on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of Brother WILLIAM M. McCLURE.

By order of the W. M.

CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1869.
TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of TWO PER CENT. will be added to all city taxes unpaid after October 1.
JOHN M. MELLOY,
9 25 5t Receiver of Taxes.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

After the Crash—One Broker Insane—Another Commits Suicide—Failure the Only Cause.

FROM NEW YORK.

One Broker Becomes Insane and Another Kills Himself.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Albert Speyers, the leading "bull" operator yesterday, in Wall street, has become insane, and been put in Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. Solomon Mohler, another gold broker, shot himself through the head with a pistol this morning at 6 o'clock and died at 9.

The Mutiny on the Sabine.

The *Army and Navy Journal* has the following:—We are glad to be able to say that the story of the terrible mutiny on the Sabine has now authoritative denial from one of the officers of the vessel. The wife of Lieutenant-Commander George P. Ryan has received a letter from her husband, dated aboard the Sabine, after her arrival at Lisbon, in which the officer says:—"There has been a most ridiculous canard published about us in a Paris paper which I suppose has, ere this, been telegraphed home—something about the discovery of a conspiracy to blow up the ship, and the hanging of seven men. In whose fertile brain the story originated I cannot imagine. Nothing has occurred to give it the slightest foundation."

A Heroic Woman.

A Mrs. Robinson, living about six miles from Indianapolis, recently displayed great heroism in saving her child from drowning. The child was playing near an open cistern, containing over six feet of water, and fell in. The mother, alone in the house, heard the splash and subsequent screams. She went to the cistern and saw the child floating on the water, and then ran for a ladder, which she found had been misplaced. She again hastened to the cistern, and finding the child had sunk, plunged to the bottom, and after two or three unsuccessful attempts, at length brought up the child, apparently lifeless. Her cries had attracted a neighbor, who took the child, and finally succeeded rescuing the heroic woman. Both mother and child were in a little time fully restored.

Those Old Tubs.

A correspondent writes to the New York *Herald*:—Having just returned from the Peruvian monitor fleet, which, after a ten months' passage—or, rather, a voyage—from New Orleans, had arrived at Bahia, Brazil, I send you some details of the voyage, which I hope may be interesting to your readers. The fleet has now accomplished about one-fifth of its voyage to Peru, and at the rate it is travelling (if the monitors last so long) will complete the passage out in something less than four years. Fresh navy officers keep coming from Peru to meet them, although there are already more attached to the fleet than can be stationed or employed on the different ships. The monitors will have to undergo extensive repairs at Rio Janeiro, if they are fortunate enough to reach there. Their wooden beams and wooden decks under the deck plating, which by survey were declared rotten at New Orleans before the fleet sailed, are now in a badly decayed condition. The ships are now so limber that the armor plates on deck work up and down past each other nearly one-quarter of an inch when there is any sea on, and the decks leak badly. The Peruvians propose to put iron beams and more stanchions in the hips at Rio, besides making other and extensive repairs. This will swell the already enormous bills of these monitors to an extent that will astonish the Peruvians at home, and drain pretty heavily that guano pile that seems to support the whole Government and a great part of its people.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27,
NEW STYLES
IN
DRESS GOODS.
Robes de Chambre,
Black Silks,
Mourning Goods, etc.
One Case Kid Gloves, at $1·25.
1000 pieces 4-4 Bleached Muslin, at 12 1-2c.,
REDUCED FROM 15c.
WALKING SUITS
NOW OFFERING AND MADE TO ORDER.
Repellant Cloaks,
AT REDUCED PRICES. 9 25 3t

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